

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-074
Tuesday
20 April 1993

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-074

CONTENTS

20 April 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

G-7 Representatives Meet in Kyoto 16 Apr	1
Discuss Aid to Russia, GATT [KYODO]	1
Tokyo Explains Economic Package [KYODO]	1

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

PRC Said To Begin 'Trying To Persuade' DPRK [YONHAP]	2
PRC To Join Talks on 'Growth Quandrangle' [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 9 Apr]	2
Singapore, Japan Companies To Construct SRV Port [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES 7 Apr] ...	2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Government Proposes Yeltsin Visit 25-27 May [Tokyo TV]	3
Waiting for Yeltsin Reply [KYODO]	3
Minister: Russia Ties To Expand in 'Balanced Manner' [KYODO]	3
'Source': Muto May Visit Russia in Early May [KYODO]	4
Minister 'Ruled Out' Visit [KYODO]	4
Miyazawa Returns From Washington Summit Talks [KYODO]	4
Reports to Cabinet [KYODO]	4
Minister Opposes 'Result-Oriented' U.S. Trade Policy [KYODO]	4
MITI Opposes Mandatory Trade Targets With U.S. [KYODO]	5
G-7 To Monitor Effect of Tokyo Pump-Priming Package [KYODO]	5
Reaction to Sharp Rise in Value of Yen Reported	5
Tokyo To Ask G-7 To Help Stop Rise [KYODO]	5
Miyazawa Negative on Yen's Rise [KYODO]	5
Miyazawa: Rise in Yen 'Too Sharp' [KYODO]	5
Miyazawa Urges BOJ To 'Stem' Rise [KYODO]	6
Hayashi: Rise 'Speculative', 'Unfavorable' [KYODO]	6
Hayashi: High Yen Could Harm Economy [KYODO]	6
Mieno: Rise Will Hinder Economic Growth [KYODO]	6
Mieno: U.S. Not Anticipating Higher Yen [KYODO]	7
BOJ Official: Clinton Not Seeking Rise [KYODO]	7
Kono Expresses Concern Over Rise [KYODO]	7
Kono: Rise of Yen 'Undesirable' [KYODO]	8
MITI Official Comments on Yen Rise [KYODO]	8
U.S. Official: Clinton Not Responsible for Yen Rise [KYODO]	8
Agriculture Minister Criticizes U.S. on Apple Imports [KYODO]	8
Ministry To Set Up Telecom Forum With U.S. [KYODO]	8
U.S. Official Urges Sharing of Military Technology [KYODO]	9
U.S. Navy Admits Finding Toxic Chemicals in Base Soil [KYODO]	9
Tokyo Calls for International Conference on Cambodia [KYODO]	9
Kono Sees 'Major Role' for Sihanouk in Resolution [KYODO]	10
Defense Chief: SDF in Cambodia Depends on Polls [KYODO]	10
EC Urges Tokyo Not To Favor U.S. in Trade Agreements [KYODO]	10
Kyrgyz President Akayev Arrives in Tokyo 20 Apr [KYODO]	11
Panel Proposes Revision of Electoral System [KYODO]	11

North Korea

Government, Party Officials Meet Foreign Visitors [KCNA]	11
NODONG SINMUN: Japan Must 'Act Prudently' [KCNA]	12
5 Bangladesh Parties, WPK Issue Joint Statement [KCNA]	12
Malaysian Businessmen Delegation Arrives 13 Apr [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Kim Chong-il Sends Wreath to Han Ki-chang's Bier [KCNA]	12
Mass Meeting Marks Anniversary of South Uprising [KCNA]	13
Groups Support 10-Point Program of Unity	13
Trade Union Chairman Views Program [KCNA]	13
DFRF Urges Support [KCNA]	13
CPRF Statement Supports Program [KCNA]	14
Groups Congratulate Kim Il-song on Birthday	14
Overseas Koreans Visit [KCNA]	14
Chongnyon Sends Message [KCNA]	14
Hanminjon Sends Greetings [KCNA]	15
KCNA Reviews 20 Apr NODONG SINMUN	15
* 'Workers Party No. 3 Building' Viewed [CHUNGANG ILBO 11 Feb]	16

South Korea

Reaction to DPRK NPT Withdrawal Continues	17
U.S.-DPRK Contact Possible in May [YONHAP]	17
Seoul Not To Resume Talks Until Issue Ends [YONHAP]	19
IAEA Spokesman Arrives 19 Apr [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 20 Apr]	19
Premier, Japanese Official Discuss DPRK Issue [KYODO]	19
Kim Yong-sam Invited To Visit Japan [YONHAP]	20
Seoul Reaches 'Overall Agreement' With U.S. on Beef [YONHAP]	20
Daily Reports on U.S. 'Trade Action Group Talks' [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Apr]	20
Trade Minister: Rice Market Not To Open [YONHAP]	21
Foreign Minister Meets Singaporean Premier [YONHAP]	21
Business Group Arrives in PRC for Trade Promotion [YONHAP]	21
Science, Technology Agreement Signed With Namibia [YONHAP]	21
Envoys' Comments 'Run Counter' to National Interests [HANGUK ILBO 15 Apr]	22
Kim Yong-sam Promises To Continue Reforms [YONHAP]	22
Government Unveils 5-Year Economic Plan 'Outline' [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Apr]	23
Former Envoy to U.S. From 'Provisional Government' Dies [YONHAP]	23
Lawmaker Leaves Country Under Suspicion [YONHAP]	23
Bank President Criticized for 'Preferential' Loans [Seoul TV]	23
New Administration To Rewrite Real Estate Laws [YONHAP]	24
Flights to Ho Chi Minh City May Begin in May [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Apr]	24
U.S. Airline To Open Guam-Taipei-Cheju Route [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Apr]	24
EPB May Ban Reinforcing Rod Exports if Prices Up [YONHAP]	24
Computer Institute Develops New Image System [CHONJA SINMUN 30 Mar]	24

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ROK Foreign Minister: Seoul To Take Part in EAEC [Kuala Lumpur International]	26
Mahathir Welcomes ROK Participation [Kuala Lumpur International]	26
Immigrants Ordered To Seek Jobs or Face Arrest [BERNAMA]	26
SRV Refugees May Receive Resident Status [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	26
May Receive 2-Year Work Permits [Kuala Lumpur International]	27
Mahathir Rebukes Sabah Minister for Expulsion [Kuala Lumpur International]	27

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Replies to Sihanouk on SNC Meeting [Radio VGNUFC]	27
---	----

Spokesman: Government Will Not Go to Beijing [AFP]	28
Sihanouk Views Khmer Rouge Vow To Disrupt Polls [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	29
Defense Ministry Condemns Khmer Rouge Attack [Phnom Penh Radio]	29
Hun Sen Visits Treang, Tram Kak Districts [Phnom Penh Radio]	30
Hun Sen Addresses Voters in Kompong Cham 10 Apr [Phnom Penh Radio]	30

Indonesia

Alatas Discusses Cambodian Crisis, G-7 Summit [ANTARA]	41
Official: E. Timor Settlement Depends on Portugal [Jakarta Radio]	41
Portugal Urged To Treat Timor Issue 'Realistically' [Jakarta Radio]	42

Philippines

U.S. Troops To Receive Visas for Joint Exercises [MALAYA 20 Apr]	42
PRC Officials Assure Ramos of Warm Welcome [Quezon City Radio]	42
Ramos To Seek Assurance on Hong Kong Workers' Status [Manila Radio]	42
Ramos Favors Extradition Treaties Within ASEAN [MALAYA 20 Apr]	43
Extremists Said Preventing MNLF Ties With Left [BUSINESS WORLD 19 Apr]	43

Thailand

Reportage on PRC Foreign Minister's Visit	44
Prasong, Qian Talk [Bangkok TV]	44
Discuss Cambodian Situation [THE NATION 20 Apr]	44
'Share the Same View' on Cambodia [Bangkok Radio]	45
Qian Discusses Cambodia, DPRK NPT Issue [BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	46
Prasong, Qian Discuss Consulates, Trade [BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	47
Commerce Minister Discusses PRC Visit, Rice Sale [ZHONG HUA RIBAO 16 Apr]	47
Foreign Recordings Declared 'Controlled Products' [Bangkok Radio]	47
Commerce Minister Meets U.S. Envoy [THE NATION 20 Apr]	48
Plans Further IPR Measures [THE NATION 20 Apr]	48
Tape Outlets React to IPR Crackdown [THE NATION 20 Apr]	48
Law To Provide Stronger Protection [Bangkok Radio]	49
Editorial: Piracy Boosts U.S. Sales [THE NATION 20 Apr]	50
Polish Deputy Premier Arrives for Official Visit [Bangkok Radio]	51
Discusses Trade With Prasong [BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	51
Discusses Thai, ASEAN Ties [BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	51
Military Reshuffle Announced 20 Apr [Bangkok Radio]	53
Economic Council Approves Bt625-Billion Budget [THE NATION 20 Apr]	54

Vietnam

Nguyen Manh Cam, Vessey Hold News Conference [Hanoi International]	55
Press Communique Issued [Hanoi International]	55
President, Vessey Meet [VNA]	56
Nguyen Manh Cam Criticizes Academic [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 20 Apr]	56
Delegate Discusses Human Rights at Bangkok Meeting [VNA]	57

G-7 Representatives Meet in Kyoto 16 Apr

Discuss Aid to Russia, GATT

*OW1604113693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT
16 Apr 93*

[Text] Kyoto, April 16 KYODO—Representatives from the world's seven major industrial nations opened a meeting in Kyoto on Friday [16 April] to discuss ways to implement a multibillion dollar aid package for Russia. The discussions by delegates representing leaders of the seven countries followed the group's two-day ministerial meeting which closed in Tokyo on Thursday [15 April]. The 43.4 billion dollar package was put together at the Tokyo meeting.

The discussions also will cover a U.S. proposal for a 4 billion dollar fund to help transform state-run enterprises in Russia into private entities, Japanese officials said. Establishment of the fund is expected to be agreed on at the Tokyo summit of the seven countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, they said.

The representatives also will exchange views on ways to ensure sustained growth in the world economy and a record 13.2 trillion yen pump-priming package announced by the Japanese Government this week to shore up the national economy by expanding domestic demand, the officials said. The delegates are expected to

reaffirm policy coordination among the seven countries to stabilize the foreign exchange market, they said. Steps toward a successful conclusion of the stalled Uruguay round world trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade also are expected to be discussed, they said.

Tokyo Explains Economic Package

*OW1704112293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT
17 Apr 93*

[Text] Kyoto, April 17 KYODO—Japan explained its economic pump-priming package Saturday [17 April] to delegates from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations as they met for the second day of meetings in Kyoto, conference sources said. Attending the three-day session are Sherpas, or personal representatives of leaders of the seven countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The sources said the Japanese representative told the session the 13.2 trillion yen package will help stimulate domestic demand and contribute to recovery of the world economy. The delegates agreed on the importance of steadily implementing a 43.4 billion dollar aid package for Russia put together at the group's ministerial meeting in Tokyo earlier this week, they said. Japan proposed that aid to developing nations put emphasis on promoting economic independence on the recipient countries, the sources said.

PRC Said To Begin 'Trying To Persuade' DPRK

SK2004020893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT
20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 (YONHAP)—China has begun trying to persuade North Korea to retract its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper reported Tuesday. "China has set about the work of persuading North Korea into reversing its decision to withdraw from the NPT," it quoted Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri as saying after talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

"Minister Qian aired prospects for having formal contacts between China and North Korea in the near future, thus indicating that exchanges of views have already been done over the date of, and venue for, the contacts." The YOMIURI quoted Qian as telling Soonsiri, "it is impossible to put pressure on North Korea. The final judgement rests with North Korea."

PRC To Join Talks on 'Growth Quadrangle'

BK0904030193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Apr 93 p 7

[Text] China has agreed to take part in a meeting to discuss cooperation in developing the new growth quadrangle in the Golden Triangle with Thailand, Laos and Burma, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday. Thailand is confident that Laos and Burma will respond "positively" to the proposal for experts from all four of the countries involved to meet next month.

The prospects of setting up transportation links and promoting tourism in the sub-region are expected to be the main points of discussion at the meeting. Thailand has proposed to host the first meeting of experts from all four countries after Peking endorsed the idea of economic cooperation within the sub-region during talks held on the occasion of Foreign Minister Prasong Sun-siri's visit to China in late February.

Local officials from the countries concerned have been discussing the idea for about two years previously sources noted. Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department Sawanit Khongsiri inspected the road links in February and March as proposed by Burma and Laos. The proposal to hold the four-nation meeting was formally put forward to ambassadors to Thailand of Burma, China and Laos about a month ago.

Singapore, Japan Companies To Construct SRV Port

BK0704131693 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 7 Apr 93 p 39

[Text] A local property firm has put together a \$1-billion [Singapore currency] deal which will see Japanese and Singapore-based companies jointly build and operate the coastal port of Vung Tau in Vietnam. The Port of Singapore (PSA) could possibly also be involved in the operation of the port, believed to be the biggest single foreign investment project in that country.

Mr Ong Beng Kheong, executive director of Colliers Jardine, said that the PSA would be "the ideal partner" but he stressed that PSA had not been approached yet. A PSA spokesman said yesterday it "would be interested" if approached and would be open to discussions. "We will evaluate the opportunities."

The project involves a "build, operate and transfer" arrangement for Vung Tau, 120 km southwest of Ho Chi Minh City. It is projected to overtake Saigon River Port by 1998 as Vietnam's busiest port. The developers are led by Singapore-based Tredia Investment and include Japanese trading companies Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Vietnamese partners in the project are the People's Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau province and the Vietnam Maritime Bureau. Tredia Investment is headed by Mr Hideo Makise, a Japanese based here. He was not in town yesterday.

Speaking to THE STRAITS TIMES by telephone from Vietnam, Mr Ong said in-principle approval for the project was given in February. He said Japanese-based Pacific Consultants International estimated the value of the project at U.S.\$905 million (S\$1.47 billion). The first phase starting in 1994, will last three years and involves work on 550 hectares of land and reclamation work. The second phase will cover 315 ha [hectres] and will be completed in 2010, he added.

A terminal for bulk, conventional and containerised cargo will be constructed and navigational aids, tug boats and vessels purchased under the package deal. Another 190 ha will be set aside for industrial land.

Mr Ong said the redevelopment of the coastal port to Vung Tau into a transshipment hub to handle six million tonnes of cargo a year was crucial for Vietnam's development. This was because Saigon River Port cannot expand much more, being sited in the congested city centre, he said.

Japan

Government Proposes Yeltsin Visit 25-27 May

*OW2004120493 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1021 GMT 20 Apr 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] The government has proposed that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo take place starting 25 May. The proposal was made after President Yeltsin revealed his wish to visit Japan at the end of May. If President Yeltsin accepts the proposal, Japan would like to see as much progress as possible on the pending northern territorial issue in the form of a joint statement.

From now on, the government will coordinate schedules for the visit with the Russian side. At the same time, it will discuss the possibility of making progress on the northern territorial issue; however, at the recent Japanese-Russian foreign ministerial talks, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev stated that it would be difficult for Russia to change its current stance on the issue because of its political instability.

The Japanese Government said that it would like to see at least some progress on the issue beyond that made during a visit by former Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Gorbachev named the four islands in question in a joint declaration during his visit here.

Waiting for Yeltsin Reply

*OW2004145693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin has not yet answered a Japanese proposal to come to Tokyo on May 25 or 27 for a three-day official visit, government sources said Tuesday. Foreign Minister Kabun Muto proposed the two dates in talks with his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev on April 15 in the wake of Yeltsin's remarks he would like to reschedule his postponed visit to Japan for late May.

Tokyo left the final decision to Russia, but Kozyrev left without a clear answer, the sources said. An earlier Yeltsin visit would be difficult to realize due to the lack of time for preparations and the full schedule of Emperor Akihito, who will give several audiences for recipients of decorations and orders up to May 25, they said. The emperor gives audience to visiting key foreign dignitaries.

Taking into account Yeltsin's embattled domestic situation, Tokyo has shortened the original four-day schedule of the postponed visit to three days, "the necessary minimum for a state guest," a Foreign Ministry source said. While waiting for a Russian answer the concrete scheduling and preparations for the Yeltsin visit are proceeding on the working level, the government sources said.

A Moscow visit by Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito or another trip to Tokyo by Russian Vice Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze are also under consideration, the sources said. Yeltsin last September abruptly called off a visit with only four days' notice, citing domestic reasons, but he later blamed Japan for its insistence on the return of four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, which the former Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

Japan has long called for the return of the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islets, known in Japan as the northern territories. Meanwhile, Japan's top politicians on Tuesday signaled that the territorial dispute, which so far has prevented the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries, will figure high on the summit talk agenda should Yeltsin's visit materialize.

Foreign Minister Muto told the House of Councillors' Foreign Affairs Committee that "the northern territories issue will naturally be a matter of discussion." Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, in a brief exchange with reporters, said he will "naturally convey" to Yeltsin the Japanese people's demand for return of the islands.

Issei Nomura, head of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, told legislators at the upper house committee that bilateral negotiations with Russia excluding the island dispute are "inconceivable." "In recognizing the territorial dispute as the biggest pending (bilateral) problem both countries are in total accord," Nomura added. In the April 15 foreign ministerial talks, Kozyrev told Muto that Russia wants to make an effort to normalize relations through resolving the territorial dispute based on the principles of law and justice and concluding a peace treaty.

Minister: Russia Ties To Expand in 'Balanced Manner'

*OW1904113693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT
19 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japan will promote relations with Russia in a balanced manner, instead of its traditional linking of politics and economics, Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada said Monday. Speaking at a lecture, Owada said, "It would cause a misunderstanding if we continue to use the phrase 'politics and economics are inseparable'," he said.

The government previously maintained such a policy, rejecting large-scale economic assistance to Moscow until a bilateral territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido was resolved. "Economics will respond in accordance with the moves of politics. We aim at moving both by expanding economic and political steps together," he said.

Foreign Minister Kabun Muto has said Japan will no longer link extension of aid to Russia to parallel progress in resolving the territorial dispute. Meanwhile, Prime

Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday it is necessary to account for financial assistance to Russia, officials said.

Miyazawa said at a meeting of top leaders of the government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party that it has not been clarified how financial aid to the country has been used. The Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial countries drew up fresh aid programs worth about 43 billion dollars at a two-day special meeting of their finance and foreign ministers in Tokyo last week. Last week Japan announced 1.8 billion dollars in new aid for Russia.

'Source': Muto May Visit Russia in Early May

OW1904031793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto may visit Russia in early May to finalize the timing of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan, a senior government source said Monday [19 April]. Yeltsin has said he is interested in traveling to Tokyo in late May, but the source said that will be a busy period for Japanese leaders due to Diet deliberations on the electoral system. The source's comment was disputed, however, by a high-ranking Foreign Ministry source who said Muto plans to visit Mexico and other Latin American countries during the "Golden Week" holiday period from late April to early May.

Minister 'Ruled Out' Visit

OW1904125793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto on Monday ruled out the possibility that he will travel to Moscow to prepare for Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan. Yeltsin earlier said he wants to visit here in May.

Muto said that former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe had already visited Moscow just before Yeltsin abruptly canceled his planned visit to Tokyo last September. The foreign minister said that he does not think he will have to go to Moscow because Yeltsin would visit Japan in May as "an extension" of the canceled September visit.

Muto and his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev have agreed to start diplomatic preparations to realize Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo in May. The two foreign ministers reached the agreement last week when Kozyrev was in Tokyo to join a ministerial meeting of G-7 leading industrial nations on Russian aid. Muto was speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' audit committee in response to a question by a Komeito member.

Miyazawa Returns From Washington Summit Talks

OW1804084093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa returned to Tokyo on Sunday afternoon by a government-owned plane at the end of a three-day visit to Washington for his first summit meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton. At Friday's meeting at the White House, Miyazawa and Clinton agreed to set up a new bilateral negotiating panel on trade problems that will promote opening of the Japanese market as the United States signaled it wants a more balanced trade relationship between the two countries. The two leaders agreed to set a three-month deadline for their governments to devise the new consultation panel to address bilateral trade issues.

Reports to Cabinet

OW2004041293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday [20 April] that a new framework for discussing economic relations with the United States would include education, the environment, and advanced technology. The talks would also cover specific items of trade and structural differences, he said.

Miyazawa told a cabinet meeting that he would step up efforts to further relax trade regulations and to open Japan's market to imports. Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told reporters. The prime minister did not explain what specific actions he is planning, Kono said.

Miyazawa, reporting on his summit talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton last Friday, said the new framework "should be based on the principles of free trade." "I clearly told the President that setting market share goals, managed trade, and unilateral measures will not be included," Miyazawa told the cabinet.

Clinton and Miyazawa agreed to come up with a new framework for discussing ways to reduce the trade imbalance within three months. But they differed over the approach, with the U.S. preferring market share goals. Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. reached 49 billion dollars last year.

Minister Opposes 'Result-Oriented' U.S. Trade Policy

OW1904092293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japan's top foreign bureaucrat, Hisashi Owada, on Monday expressed opposition to a U.S. move toward a more "result-oriented" trade policy with Japan. Owada, vice foreign minister, voiced concern during a speech in Tokyo that there is a noticeable move in the U.S. for getting quick results from Japan by setting numerical targets.

U.S. President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed to establish a new framework for resolving bilateral trade disputes at their summit meeting on Friday. Clinton argued the planned mechanism should be one which can bring measurable results. Owada proposed that the framework deal not only with specific industrial issues but also with broader problems like science and technology and the environment.

MITI Opposes Mandatory Trade Targets With U.S.

OW1904072893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japan's vice trade minister on Monday expressed opposition to setting mandatory trade targets with the United States. Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi said at a press conference, "We cannot agree to binding promises, which lead to managed trade."

"Basically, we do not want to set specific figures," he said, because the U.S. is apt to regard them as a pledge. However, Tanahashi did not completely rule out the possibility of setting rough targets to be aimed at, saying, "We are ready to listen to U.S. requests and discuss things frankly." The U.S. wants to measure progress in improving access for U.S. products in Japan by setting fixed sector-by-sector targets.

G-7 To Monitor Effect of Tokyo Pump-Priming Package

OW1804085393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Kyoto, April 18 KYODO—Group of Seven (G-7) "sherpas" Sunday ended three days of preparatory talks for the Tokyo summit in July, agreeing on the need to monitor the effect on the domestic economy of Japan's latest pump-priming program, government officials said. The sherpas, personal representatives of the G-7 leaders, agreed that the world's seven most industrialized nations will continue discussions on a U.S.-proposed 4 billion dollar fund to help accelerate privatization of Russian state-run enterprises and a new fund for dismantling Russian nuclear weapons, they said.

G-7 foreign and finance ministers failed to reach agreement on the privatization and nuclear-dismantling funds at meetings in Tokyo on Wednesday and Thursday [14-15 April]. On macroeconomic issues, the G-7 officials also agreed that there is nothing to indicate that the European Community (EC) economy is recovering from a long slump.

The Japanese officials said that many G-7 sherpas described Tokyo's 13.2 trillion yen stimulus package as "a quick response and favorable," but added how much the package actually expands imports and domestic demand must be monitored. The program, adopted on Tuesday, centers on increased spending on public works.

The G-7 officials also discussed support to developing countries and environmental issues, according to the Japanese officials.

Reaction to Sharp Rise in Value of Yen Reported

Tokyo To Ask G-7 To Help Stop Rise

OW2004115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Japan will seek concerted intervention in the currency markets by the Group of Seven (G-7) nations to stop the yen's sharp advance against the U.S. dollar, government sources said Tuesday. Japan will make the proposal at the coming meeting of top financial officials from the G-7 economic powers later this month in Washington, the sources said.

The decision was made after the U.S. dollar plunged Tuesday to close at a record low of 110.25 yen in Tokyo. Tadao Chino, vice finance minister for international affairs, who is to accompany Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi to the U.S., said the stability of foreign exchange rates will top the agenda of the G-7 meeting.

The yen's surge by nearly 20 percent from a year ago, when the dollar traded at around 135.00 yen, is too fast and Japan is ready to take "drastic steps" against such "speculative" moves, Chino said. Effects of the country's recently adopted 13.2 trillion yen stimulus package, the largest ever, on domestic demand will be offset by the present yen's sharp gain and will thus slow an economic recovery, the senior finance official said.

Miyazawa Negative on Yen's Rise

OW2004021793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed a negative view Tuesday [20 April] morning on the yen's recent sharp advance against the U.S. dollar from the viewpoint of the need to trim Japan's huge trade surplus. Miyazawa said, "The yen's rise, if it occurs too quickly, has an effect quite opposite to that of reducing the nation's trade surplus."

The dollar dropped a hefty 1.95 yen to 111.00 yen Monday and it was traded at 111.23 yen at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. Miyazawa made the remark in response to a reporter's question.

Miyazawa: Rise in Yen 'Too Sharp'

OW1904050193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa voiced apprehension Monday [19 April] over the yen's sharp rise against the U.S. dollar, triggered by U.S. President Bill Clinton's remarks apparently supporting a strong yen. "It is a bit too sharp," Miyazawa said of the yen's advance Monday morning in the Tokyo

market to the 110 yen level against the dollar. Miyazawa told reporters that the market had misunderstood Clinton's remarks.

The dollar sank to a new intraday low of 110.80 yen in Tokyo currency deals Monday morning after Clinton reportedly endorsed a high yen as a way of cutting the U.S. trade deficit with Japan. Clinton made the remark at a press conference after his summit talks with Miyazawa in Washington on Friday.

Miyazawa gave his backing to the Bank of Japan's efforts to arrest the yen's high-pitched advance with dollar-buying, yen-selling interventions, but indicated the Japanese central bank does not expect cooperation from monetary authorities of other nations. "The Bank of Japan does not need to seek cooperation. It can go it alone," he said.

Miyazawa Urges BOJ To 'Stem' Rise

OW2004085293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday the Bank of Japan [BOJ] should intervene in foreign exchange markets to stem the yen's record-setting advance against the dollar. "It's time to intervene," Miyazawa told a group of reporters when asked to comment on the yen's rise to a new postwar high of 110.25 yen to the dollar at the close of Tokyo trading Tuesday. Miyazawa said the yen's advance was "too rapid" and that the Japanese central bank could independently step into foreign exchange markets even if not in coordination with other central banks.

Hayashi: Rise 'Speculative', 'Unfavorable'

OW1804072693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi on Sunday blamed the sharp appreciation of the yen on speculative moves, which in principle he said are unfavorable. The finance minister made his remarks on a television program following comments by U.S. President Bill Clinton, who endorsed a higher yen to trim Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

Clinton's remarks at a joint news conference with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa sent the Japanese currency to a historical high of 112.10 yen against the U.S. dollar in New York and finished at 112.15-25 yen, a new high on a closing basis, Friday, off 0.95 yen from Thursday's close. "The yen's too fast advance against the dollar and speculative movements in the currency market combine to have adverse effects on the country's domestic economy, which is in the verge of recovery," Hayashi said.

Hayashi: High Yen Could Harm Economy

OW1904101293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi expressed concern on Monday about the steep appreciation of the yen against the dollar, saying the advance could have a negative impact on the nation's business conditions. Hayashi told reporters the yen's rise could also lead to further boosting Japan's mounting trade surplus in the short run.

The U.S. dollar finished at 111.00 yen in Tokyo on Monday, after touching a historical low of 110.70 yen during the day. Despite remarks by U.S. President Bill Clinton over the weekend supporting a stronger yen, Hayashi repeated he believes the United States is not anticipating an even higher yen than its current level. Clinton made the remarks after meeting Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington Friday.

Hayashi said authorities will "take appropriate measures" in the market to attain stability. Market sources said the Bank of Japan seems to have intervened in the Tokyo foreign exchange market several times Monday to buy the dollar in support of the U.S. currency.

Asked if Japan will cut its official discount rate so as to influence the exchange rate, Hayashi said that is not what he meant, but "various things must be taken into account after observing various influences" of the higher yen. He said exchange rate problems will be on the table when finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations meet in Washington next week.

He did not expect the G-7 will do anything special at the meeting since they are in contact on regular basis. But the finance minister also said, "the benefits of a higher yen are not small," once passed on by importers to consumers. He said it takes three to six months to assess the actual effects of the yen's recent appreciation.

Mieno: Rise Will Hinder Economic Growth

OW2004054293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0531 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Tuesday [20 April] that the rapid rise of the yen against the U.S. dollar will hinder stable economic growth in Japan. It will not lead to a reduction in Japan's external trade surplus, Mieno told a meeting of business leaders. The central bank "Will take timely and appropriate steps" to stem the Japanese currency's appreciation against the dollar, he said.

The dollar started at a record low of 110.65 yen in Tuesday afternoon trading in Tokyo. Dealers said the central bank seems to have conducted dollar-buying, yen-selling intervention. Currency dealers believe the ascent of the yen this week stems from U.S. President

Bill Clinton's remarks indicating he is in favor of a stronger yen. The remarks came after he had talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in Washington last Friday.

Mieno told the meeting, however, what Clinton said was not aimed at pushing up the yen's value further. He also said that the unabated rise in the yen's value will hurt export-oriented industries in Japan. At the end of Tuesday morning trading in the Tokyo currency market, the dollar stood at 110.81 yen, 0.19 yen below Monday's record closing low in Tokyo of 111.00 yen. Last Friday it closed in Tokyo at 112.95 yen.

Mieno: U.S. Not Anticipating Higher Yen

*OW2004062593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 2, KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday the United States is not anticipating a higher yen, and warned that wild fluctuations in the currency exchange market could hurt Japan's economy. He was apparently downplaying the significance of remarks last Friday by U.S. President Bill Clinton that a higher yen helps reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Japan. After Clinton's remarks, the yen soared against the dollar.

Mieno said a stronger yen against the dollar would have a "massive impact" on the export industry, while restraining the efforts to reduce trade imbalances resulting from Japan's soaring trade surplus. He indicated that the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations will take "appropriate measures" to maintain stability.

Mieno's remarks are in line with a flurry of explanations by Japanese officials saying that Clinton was not calling for further appreciation of the yen to ease Japan's trade surplus. Clinton reportedly said after a meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at the White House last Friday that a stronger yen was among several elements that "might give us more results" to increase U.S. exports to Japan.

The foreign exchange market reacted immediately to Clinton's comments, driving the dollar down to record lows late Friday and on Monday. Turning to domestic economic conditions, Mieno said inventory adjustment is entering its "final stage" and business conditions are likely to slowly recover in the latter half of the fiscal year after getting some boost from public sector demand in the first six months.

He attributed the current economic slowdown to inventory adjustment, and said the bursting of the speculative bubble, or plunge of asset values, added fuel. Mieno defended the central bank's monetary policy, saying he does not believe there was a delay in responding to the slowdown. The governor, however, warned that the economy has not yet hit bottom.

Mieno also called for increased deregulation in various sectors as well as reform of the tax system. The lessons Japan has learned from allowing the "bubble economy" to develop should not be allowed to lead to excessive restrictions that go against the fundamental rules of the market economy, he said.

The governor predicted Japan's trade surplus should ease when "cyclical factors" fade away, but those stemming from Japan's high savings rate are likely to remain. Both the financial and the industrial sectors in Japan are facing a "crucial stage" in proceeding with their structural reforms, such as liquidation of bad assets by banks and the need for rationalization in the manufacturing companies, Mieno said.

BOJ Official: Clinton Not Seeking Rise

*OW1904085593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
19 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—U.S. President Bill Clinton's comments Friday [16 April] did not exactly mean he sought a stronger yen, and the foreign exchange market is currently reacting excessively, a high-ranking official at the Bank of Japan [BOJ] said Monday. The official was referring to the yen's rapid rise to its record closing high of 111.00 to the dollar on the Tokyo market Monday.

The yen soared against the dollar following Clinton's comments late Friday that a strong yen would help U.S. exports, market dealers said. The BOJ official said he believes Clinton was simply referring to the yen's exchange value as a factor in improving the U.S. trade deficit with Japan. Out of context, it does not mean the President sought a stronger yen, he said.

According to reports from Washington, Clinton said that factors which would boost U.S. exports to Japan would be "number one, the appreciation of the yen, number two the stimulus program the prime minister has talked about." Clinton reportedly made the remarks after talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The BOJ official said the yen's rise was too rapid and that it may hamper an economic recovery for Japan. The central bank will take appropriate action in case the market moves excessively as it always has done, the official said.

Kono Expresses Concern Over Rise

*OW1904031993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT
19 Apr 93*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono expressed concern Monday [19 April] that the fast rise in the value of the yen will hinder Japan's economic recovery. "Sharp increases in the yen will have a bad impact on the economy," Kono told a news conference. "The exchange rate should reflect a nation's fundamentals. Stable change is desirable," Kono said.

Kono said that the sharp increase in the yen is likely to inflate Japan's trade surplus in the short term, though he said past experience has shown that over a span of several years the higher yen has led to gradual reduction of the trade imbalance. Kono denied that U.S. President Bill Clinton's remarks that the yen's appreciation against the dollar is helping to close the trade gap signaled the president's approval for the rise in the value of the yen.

The yen soared to a record high of 110.80 yen to the dollar in Tokyo currency trading Monday morning. Meanwhile, a government source said the Japanese currency's advance to the 111 yen level against the U.S. dollar is "too wild" and "unfortunate." The source, who asked not to be named, said the Bank of Japan will continue intervening in the market to support the dollar, but it is waging "a solitary battle."

"It is probably difficult" to have other Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations join in to prop up the dollar, the source said. With only the Japanese central bank's intervention the yen is likely to advance even further without a concerted G-7 intervention, the source said.

Kono: Rise of Yen 'Undesirable'

OW2004082293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said Tuesday that the swift appreciation of the yen is undesirable, and is not based on improved economic fundamentals. "I don't think the rapid rise in the yen is based on a change in our economic fundamentals. This is not a desirable situation," the top government spokesman told a regularly scheduled news conference. The U.S. dollar closed at a record low of 110.25 yen in Tokyo on Tuesday.

MITI Official Comments on Yen Rise

OW1904070193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—The yen's rapid gain against the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets is undesirable for both Japan and the United States, Japan's vice trade minister said Monday [19 April]. Yuji Tanahashi, vice international trade and industry minister, said at a news conference that, "The yen's quick gain accelerated by speculative moves will have a bad impact on the Japanese economy and the U.S. economy."

Tanahashi said that U.S. consumers will be forced to buy Japanese products with higher price tags if there are no substitutes. Approving the yen's moderate rise against the dollar, Tanahashi expressed hope that monetary authorities will take appropriate and timely action to check the yen's fast appreciation. He denied that there is a need for lowering interest rates simply to cope with exchange rate fluctuations.

U.S. Official: Clinton Not Responsible for Yen Rise

OW1904122793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—The value of the yen is rising due to market principles and not on President Bill Clinton's recent remarks, a visiting U.S. Government official said Monday.

Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs, made the comment in a meeting with Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, and Koko Sato, chairman of the party's Executive Council. LDP sources said. Tarnoff was responding to concerns raised by the Japanese officials about the rapid advance of the yen, which closed at a new record high of 111.00 yen to the dollar in Tokyo dealing Monday, according to the party sources who attended the meeting.

Mitsuzuka said that the yen's excessive rise may drag down the Japanese economy, which the government and the ruling party are trying to boost with what is being called the largest-ever economic pump-priming package.

The sources also quoted Mitsuzuka as saying the Ministry of Finance might have to use "drastic" interventions to stem the yen's climb.

Agriculture Minister Criticizes U.S. on Apple Imports

OW2004070693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Japan's agriculture minister Tuesday [20 April] took the United States to task for not listening to Japan's explanation of its ban on U.S. apple imports, stressing that the issue is concerned with quarantine and is not a political matter. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu said at a press conference after a cabinet meeting, "The ministry has been calling for the U.S. to provide the necessary documents on U.S.-produced apples."

Tanabu said Japan can't make any decision on apple imports from the U.S. without such data. He said the U.S. should first examine carefully what Japan has requested on apple imports before making complaints. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy said Monday in Washington that Japan should lift its ban on U.S.-produced apples, saying they satisfy Japanese pest-control requirements.

Ministry To Set Up Telecom Forum With U.S.

OW1904095293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will soon start preparations for setting up a U.S.-Japan forum for cooperation on telecommunications projects, Vice Minister Tetsuo

Morimoto said Monday. Toshitsugu Saito, the ministry's parliamentary vice minister, will visit the United States from April 26 to discuss details of the plan, Morimoto said.

The plan is in line with an agreement reached between Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton during their meeting Friday in Washington. According to Morimoto, the ministry plans to set up the proposed forum so that it would be separate from regular talks being held between the ministry and its U.S. counterpart. In the forum, experts from the two countries will regularly exchange opinions about joint development of next-generation telecommunication technology, integrating standards for related equipment, and construction of telecommunication networks in Asia, Morimoto said.

U.S. Official Urges Sharing of Military Technology

OW1904113493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—A high-ranking U.S. State Department official on Monday urged Japan to exchange civilian technology which has potential military applications with the United States, Defense Agency officials said. Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs, made the remarks about high technology sharing in a meeting with Defense Agency Director General Toshio Nakayama at the agency's headquarters in Tokyo.

Nakayama vowed to consider the suggestion favorably, and expressed hope that he will be able to discuss a wide range of security issues with U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin during his upcoming visit to Washington in early May, the officials said. In a subsequent meeting with Shigeru Hatakeyama, director of the agency's defense bureau, Tarnoff hailed Tokyo's recent decision to dispatch a contingent of self-defense force personnel to serve as U.N. peacekeepers in Mozambique in addition to the group of Japanese peacekeepers already dispatched to Cambodia, they added.

U.S. Navy Admits Finding Toxic Chemicals in Base Soil

OW1704053993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Yokohama, April 17 KYODO—The U.S. Navy has admitted it detected toxic PCB [polychlorinated biphenyl] and heavy metals in soil samples from Yokosuka Naval Base in 1988 and used some of the soil inside the base. According to a statement released Friday [17 April] by the U.S. Navy, traces of PCB and heavy metals were found while digging up soil contaminated by oil. Some of the soil was reburied and covered with asphalt on the base, located in Kanagawa Prefecture, west of Tokyo.

However, some of the soil was used on a project in an area of the base called Tomariura Cove, the report said. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a weekly U.S. magazine, reported last November that PCB and other materials have been causing soil pollution at the Yokosuka Base.

The Navy report stressed, however, that the amounts of PCB and heavy metals detected are within the range of acceptable Japanese environmental standards. The base plans to excavate and reexamine soil samples from the area this year, according to the report.

In answering a question from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the U.S. Navy has said there is no problem with the environment. It has also said that the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT article was inaccurate and created misunderstandings.

Tokyo Calls for International Conference on Cambodia

OW2004080893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto called Tuesday for the convening of an international conference to tackle the deteriorating situation in Cambodia. Muto told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors, "an international conference should be held to resolve the situation in some way."

Tadashi Ikeda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told the panel that Japan wants to see the proposed conference realized "as quickly as possible." Ikeda said it should precede the general elections scheduled to be held in Cambodia in late May.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan would consult on the idea of a conference with France and Indonesia, co-chairmen of the Paris peace conference process. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents no specific site has been suggested yet, but Tokyo "would be very happy to host it." "We are concerned about the deterioration of the situation in Cambodia lately and we find it necessary for the international community to reaffirm its determined efforts to find a solution," Hanabusa said.

On Monday, some 150 guerrillas ambushed a unit of United Nations peacekeepers and killed a Bulgarian soldier. U.N. officials in Phnom Penh blamed the Khmer Rouge faction, which opposes the holding of U.N.-supervised elections. Last week, a Japanese U.N. volunteer was killed, allegedly by Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Kono Sees 'Major Role' for Sihanouk in Resolution

OW2004081893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said Tuesday that Prince Norodom Sihanouk could play a major role in the resolution of difficulties in holding general elections next month in Cambodia. He also told a luncheon meeting of a Japanese international forum that Japan must not forget the long-term significance of its role in the peace of Indochina and stability in Asia.

The Khmer Rouge faction has escalated efforts to disrupt elections to be held from May 23 to 28 for a Cambodian parliament, but Kono indicated he has high hopes that Sihanouk can resolve the difficulties. Sihanouk heads the Supreme National Council, a national reconciliation body representing all rival factions in Cambodia.

"The presence of Sihanouk is very big. We can look forward to his efforts to resolve the problems based on his long experience and actual results," Kono said. Regarding Japan's contribution to peacekeeping in Cambodia, he said it was "unavoidable" that the Japanese have become sensitive with incidents being reported daily.

"We must look beyond the local incidents and not forget the long-term significance (of Japan's efforts) that are connected to peace in Indochina and stability in Asia," Kono said. Referring to administrative reforms in Japan, he said each political party has been submitting its own proposals but it is still premature to begin looking for points of compromise. He said, "We should not think that it is so easy to compromise and think we can drop some points. First, it is important to have a chance to persuade and explain to each other the good points of one's own proposals."

Defense Chief: SDF in Cambodia Depends on Polls

OW2004053593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Japan will not withdraw its forces serving with UN peacekeeping missions in Cambodia as long as the United Nations adheres to its May general election plans, Defense Agency Director General Toshio Nakayama said Tuesday [20 April]. The state minister told reporters that the framework of the Paris peace accord remains intact because the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has continued its efforts toward the implementation of the election May 23-28.

Cambodia's four rival factions signed the accord in October 1991 aiming to bring the war-torn country back to the peace process. Nakayama was the first government leader to refer to the election as a criteria for deciding

whether Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) personnel should remain in Cambodia, officials said. He made the remarks in response to a reporter's question related to the Khmer Rouge's refusal to accept a proposal to hold a meeting in Phnom Penh of the Supreme National Council (SNC), made up of the four factions.

The guerrilla group, called the Pol Pot faction, has refused to disarm and take part in the election, although it has signed the accord. The Khmer Rouge has been blamed for many of the recent killings of UNTAC forces, election monitors and ethnic Vietnamese. The GSDF's 600-member group of engineering troops is now engaged in reconstruction activities in Cambodia, such as repairing damaged roads and bridges.

EC Urges Tokyo Not To Favor U.S. in Trade Agreements

OW2004093993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—High-level European Community (EC) officials urged Japan in two-day talks here ended Tuesday that Japan not make trade agreements with the United States that are to the EC's disadvantage, Foreign Ministry officials said. [sentence as received] Officials said the EC delegation, led by Horst Krenzler, director general for external economic relations at the EC Commission, also called on Japan to take stronger measures to curb its massive trade surplus with the EC.

The Japanese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura, was said to have obtained the EC's commitment not to demand quantitative and sector-by-sector targets in trade negotiations, as the U.S. has been doing. Officials said the EC side expressed concern about an alleged tendency of Japan to give favorable treatment to the U.S. in bilateral trade negotiations.

They said specific areas in which the EC demanded nondiscriminatory treatment included market access for satellites and semiconductors, the easing of quarantine inspections for agricultural products, and relaxation of restrictions on the operations of foreign lawyers in Japan. Officials said Japan denied favoring the U.S. over the EC and reminded the EC that the Japanese private sector agreed to strive for a 20 percent market share for all foreign semiconductors, not just those made by U.S. companies.

The Japanese side complained about quantitative restrictions by the EC on some 40 categories of Japanese exports and voiced concern about the frequent invoking of antidumping measures against Japan. Krenzler, meeting with reporters after the talks, said it is important that Japan does not discriminate among its trading partners in implementing its new 13.2 trillion yen economic stimulus package.

While welcoming the "spirit" in which the package was put forward, Krenzler said the EC intends to closely

monitor how it affects imports into Japan. He said the EC wants clear evidence of change. The EC official noted that at 31.2 billion dollars in 1992, the EC's growing trade deficit with Japan had reached a level which was potentially explosive unless measures are taken to reverse the trend.

EC officials said the Common Market made it clear to Japan that by the time of the Japan-EC summit in July it wants "substantial progress" made on tackling the imbalance. To that end, they emphasized the importance of market access talks in a so-called trade assessment mechanism agreed to at a Japan-EC ministerial meeting in Brussels last January.

While Japanese officials said the talks did not take up the issue of Japan's closed rice market, Krenzler took issue in the press conference with Japan's lack of initiative in facilitating a successful conclusion of the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. He said what Japan currently had to offer was not sufficient to stimulate the negotiations.

Kyrgyz President Akayev Arrives in Tokyo 20 Apr
OW2004062093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev arrived in Tokyo Tuesday [20 April] for a five-day visit to Japan. Akayev is scheduled to have an audience with Emperor Akihito Wednesday and meet with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Thursday. Kyrgyzstan, a republic of the former Soviet Union, declared independence in August 1991.

Panel Proposes Revision of Electoral System
OW1704120293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—A private council on Saturday unveiled a set of political reform proposals which would set up both single-seat and proportional representation systems for House of Representatives elections. Masao Kamei, head of the council, disclosed the political reform proposals at a news conference.

The council proposed cutting the number of lower house seats to 500 from the current 512, with 300 legislators elected through the single-seat system and the remaining 200 through proportional representation.

Kamei urged the ruling and opposition parties to carry out drastic political reforms during the current Diet session by adopting the proposals as a mediation plan. He said the proposals made by the ruling and opposition camps all have good and bad points and that he hopes the parties will consider the council's recommendations.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has proposed replacing all current multi-seat constituencies with single-seat ones.

The joint proposal by the Social Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP) and Komeito calls for dividing the nation into 12 blocs and 200 single constituencies. It calls for electing 200 legislative seats through the single-seat system and the remaining 300 through a proportional system.

The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) proposed voting for legislators in a proportional representation system based on the prefectural unit.

The private council, made up of industry, labor and media leaders, also made proposals aimed at cleaning up corruption in politics, such as enacting a law and setting up a political funds committee to monitor the flow of political funds.

The committee would be an individual organ similar to the fair trade commission and would engage in activities including studying violations of the political funds control law and issuing orders to return illegal donations, the council suggested.

The council suggested politicians report income and expenditures of related political organizations to the committee twice a year. The committee will have the authority to file charges with judicial authorities, it said.

The council also proposed political donations by companies and organizations be provided only to political parties.

North Korea

Government, Party Officials Meet Foreign Visitors

SK1804090893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, alternate politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [C.C., WPK], met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on April 16 with Hani al-Hassan, political advisor of the president and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement on a visit to Korea as a special envoy of the president of the state of Palestine, and his entourage.

Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the C.C., WPK, met and had a talk with Gennadiy Seleznev, editor-in-chief of the Russian paper PRAVDA, in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. On the same day, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Sind assembly of Pakistan headed by acting speaker of the Sind assembly Atta Muhammad Marri.

NODONG SINMUN: Japan Must 'Act Prudently'*SK1904064393 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0542 GMT 19 Apr 93*

["Japan Must Act With Prudence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)—It is on the script written by the United States that Japan is trying to persuade the United Nations to impose "sanctions" on the DPRK and urging the DPRK to revoke its decision to withdraw from the Nonproliferation Treaty, notes NODONG SINMUN Monday.

The news analyst says:

It is a distortion of reality and a dangerous political plot to try to spread "suspicion of nuclear development" against the DPRK.

The peaceful purpose and honesty of the nuclear policy of the DPRK have been verified. Then, why is Japan taking the lead in the campaign for pressure on the DPRK over the nuclear problem? Its main purpose is to impair the prestige of the DPRK and destroy its socialist system in collusion with the United States. At the same time, Japan seeks to find a pretext for its nuclear armament.

By acting a shock brigade in the campaign on the script of the United States, Japan only reveals its disgraceful attitude of following the United States.

If the Japanese authorities act rashly in the campaign, dancing to the tune of the United States, there might arise an unpredictable grave consequence from which Japan will never escape.

If the Japanese authorities truly want peace, they must act prudently, not losing their senses.

5 Bangladesh Parties, WPK Issue Joint Statement*SK1904060293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0527 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)—A joint statement was published on April 17 here between the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the five parties of Bangladesh.

The joint statement says:

A joint delegation composed of the representatives of the Workers and Peasants Socialist Party of Bangladesh, the Socialist Party of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Socialist Party, the Bangladesh National Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Bangladesh visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over April 6-17, 1993.

At the talks held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the joint delegation of five parties of Bangladesh the sides informed each other of the situation and activities of their parties, exchanged opinions on the international issues of common concern in the

struggle for the cause of socialism and peace and the co-prosperity of Asia and reached a consensus of views on the matters discussed.

The WPK highly appraised the five parties of Bangladesh who oppose domination and plunder, aggression and war of the imperialists and are waging an active revolutionary struggle for the independent development of Bangladesh and the democratic rights and vital interests of the broad masses of working people and expressed support and solidarity for them.

The five parties of Bangladesh highly appreciated the WPK that is successfully building socialism in face of vicious blockade and threats of the imperialists and reactionaries with the might of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea, and extended full support and solidarity for it.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that some 170 political parties have signed the Pyongyang declaration calling for defending and advancing the cause of socialism in one year since it was published and scathingly denounced the "resolution on special inspection" of the DPRK which was fabricated by the United States and some segments of imperialists and capitalists who are following it.

The five parties of Bangladesh highly estimated the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" set forth by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song as the only correct charter of the reunification of the Korean peninsula and fully supported it.

Malaysian Businessmen Delegation Arrives 13 Apr*SK1804142193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 Apr 93*

[Text] The Malaysian high-ranking businessmen delegation led by (Li Zhangnam), president of the (South Wind) Limited Corporation, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 13 April.

Kim Chong-il Sends Wreath to Han Ki-chang's Bier*SK1904112293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1113 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a wreath to the bier of Han Ki-chang, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing deep condolences upon his death.

Mass Meeting Marks Anniversary of South Uprising

*SK1904115893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1108 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held today to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the April 19 uprising of South Korean people.

The uprising was a valiant mass resistance of South Korean students and people against the U.S. colonial domination and fascist rule which was sparked off by the struggle of Masan people in April 1960 against the "March 15 election rigging" by the Syngman Rhee puppet clique of South Korea.

In his report Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said the April popular uprising had demonstrated worldwide the heroic mettle of South Korean youth and people and shown that if the popular masses turned out in the struggle against oppressors with united efforts, they would be able to surely destroy any stronghold of fascism and win a brilliant victory.

Calling on the 70 million fellow countrymen to unite under the banner of unity, the reporter said: All the people who truly want national reunification, whether they live in the North, or South or overseas, whether they are communists or nationalists, haves or have-nots, atheists or theists, must advance under the banner of the 10-point programme of great national unity of the whole nation, the joint action programme of the nation put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

If the present South Korean authorities want to call theirs a "civilian government", they must accept the four-point demand raised by the North at the fifth session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly including the renunciation of their policy of dependence on outside forces, the reporter stressed, adding:

If the new "regime" of South Korea want a genuine "civilian politics", it must totally eradicate the leftovers of the successive military fascist "regimes" which had ruthlessly suppressed and murdered patriotic students and other people of South Korea including the valiant fighters of the April 19 uprising and the participants in the Kwangju uprising.

The United States, as a country responsible for the Korean question, must stop meddling in the issue of our nation for achieving a great unity of the whole nation and solving the reunification question by the efforts of our nation itself and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

The United States must refrain from its criminal attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our country by instigating the International Atomic Energy Agency and to have international "sanctions" taken against it, and must accede to the DPRK-U.S. talks at an early date.

The Japanese government authorities must throw away the anachronistic way of thinking—the intention to gratify their wild ambition for overseas aggrandizement by quickening their pace toward the conversion of the country into a military power and its nuclear armament—and renounce the policy hostile to the DPRK.

Groups Support 10-Point Program of Unity

Trade Union Chairman Views Program

*SK1904113593 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)—Chu Song-il, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, released a statement Sunday supporting "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" worked out by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said the 10-point programme was the most rightful banner of great national unity based on the idea expounded by President Kim Il-song many years ago, the idea calling on the people to contribute to the patriotic cause, those with strength devoting strength, those with knowledge giving knowledge and those with money donating money.

He further said:

"The South Korean authorities must affirmatively respond to the four-point demand which was adopted at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly, urging them to renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, express their willingness to get the U.S. forces out of South Korea, finally stop joint military exercises with foreign troops and free themselves from the U.S. 'nuclear umbrella' and show their desire for independence not in words but by practical deed.

"All our unionists and other workers firmly believe that all the workers of South Korea fully support the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation and turn out as one in achieving national unity.

"They will take the lead in the struggle for national reunification in unity with all the compatriots in the North, South and overseas, true to the 10-point programme set forth by the great leader and positively contribute to achieving national reunification, the desire of the whole nation, in the '90s."

DFRF Urges Support

*SK1704105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 17 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] earnestly called upon the people of all strata and figures of all parties and groupings in the North, the South and overseas to express support and sympathy for the 10-point programme of great unity of

the whole nation and turn out in a nationwide struggle to put it into practice, thus averting the disasters of a nuclear war threatening the destiny of the nation and accelerating the cause of the independent and peaceful Reunification of the country.

In a statement released on April 16 in support of the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for Reunification of the country" personally worked out by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the DFRF urged the political parties, organisations and personages of all circles in South Korea and overseas to boldly rise up in a nationwide struggle for national reconciliation, unity and the Reunification of the country under the banner of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

"We urge the South Korean authorities who advertise 'civilian politics', if they have the intention to take the road of national independence and patriotism, make clear their stand toward the four-point demand—to abandon the policy of dependence upon outside forces, manifest the will to have the U.S. troops withdrawn, discontinue joint military exercises with foreign forces for good and free themselves from the 'nuclear umbrella' of the United States—which was put forward by us at a recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly," it said.

CPRF Statement Supports Program

*SK1804085893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0818 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (KCNA)—Paek Nam-chun, director of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF), issued a statement to the press on April 17 supporting the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country", a historical work published by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Pointing out that the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation clearly indicates the way for all the Korean people in the North the South and overseas to unite into one and strengthen the driving force of national reunification so as to accelerate the cause of reunification, he said, and continued:

If our nation fails to strengthen the driving force of reunification at a time when the situation at home and abroad is complicated, our nation may fall a victim to big powers and cannot achieve national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

All the Korean people in the North, the South and overseas must no longer allow the national tragedy of antagonism, conflict and confrontation to continue but unite as one under the banner of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation and decisively strengthen the driving force of national reunification. The South Korean authorities must show an affirmative response to the 10-point programme of great unity of the

whole nation and the four points for independent principle, not keeping mum about them.

He expressed the hope that all the people in the North, the South and overseas would welcome and support the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation out of noble patriotism and rise as one in the nationwide struggle to put it into practice.

Groups Congratulate Kim Il-song on Birthday

Overseas Koreans Visit

*SK1604023293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1607 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received congratulatory visits from the April 15 congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to celebrate April 15 led by Choe Kyong-sik, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwon-do Federation, a delegation of Chongnyon officials, Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and his family, and a Korean in China Choe Su-chin and his family.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun and officials concerned.

Members of the congratulatory group and delegations and Overseas Koreans warmly congratulated President Kim Il-song on his birthday and wished him good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a cordial conversation overflowing with compatriotic feelings with them.

Chongnyon Sends Message

*SK1504053993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song on April 15 received a congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on his birthday.

The message notes that Korea which had suffered an eclipse on the world map in the past has converted into a socialist power of *chuche* independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-reliant in national defence under the wise leadership of the great leader.

"You the great leader resolutely defended the sovereignty of the country, the dignity of the nation and the supreme interests of the country by frustrating the moves

of aggression and war of the imperialists and the reactionaries to isolate and stifle our republic and dealing a counter blow to their brigandish demand for a 'special inspection'" it says, and continues:

You put forward the '10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country', thus clearly setting out a great charter of reunification and patriotism to tide over the present grim difficulties with the united strength of the entire fellow countrymen and open a way out for the nation.

"We will mobilize all the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan in the struggle to implement the programme of great unity of the whole nation, upholding it.

"And we will extend active support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the world including the Japanese people".

The message wishes Generalissimo Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Hanminjon Sends Greetings

*SK1504053193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, April 15 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on April 15 received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on the occasion of his birthday.

The message says that the great leader founded the immortal *chuche* idea in the rigorous course of the anti-Japanese revolution to brightly indicate the orientation of the times and the road of shaping the destiny of the nation and had victoriously led the national liberation wars for routing the Japanese and U.S. imperialisms and the grand struggle for socialist changes.

"The socialism of *chuche* in the northern half of Korea is making a triumphant advance, hitting hard the frantic political offensives, economic blockade and military pressure of the imperialists with the might of independent politics, self-sustaining economy and self-reliant defence," the message says, and continues:

"By putting forward the '10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country', you the great leader inspired the 70 million fellow countrymen with faith in national harmony and the bright future of reunified country.

"With the immortal *chuche* idea and the reminiscences 'With the Century' as the guideline of national reunification, we will struggle to the end to make the ranks of Hanminjon and the national democratic movement conscious and organised and build an independent, peaceful

and neutral pan-national reunified confederal state." The message wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

KCNA Reviews 20 Apr NODONG SINMUN

*SK2004074193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506
GMT 20 Apr 93*

[“Press review”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA)—Papers here today frontpage photo-accompanied reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song separately received a delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic and the chairman of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru and news that President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the Syrian vice-president and the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru.

It is reported in the press that the Great Leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent wreaths to the bier of Han Ki-chang, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, expressing deep condolences on his death.

NODONG SINMUN carries a message of greetings sent to Comrade Kim Chong-il by Le Duc Anh, chairman of the National Defence Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, upon his election as chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

According to the paper, the election of Comrade Kim Chong-il as chairman of the National Defence Commission was reported in different countries.

Printed in the press are messages of greetings to President Kim Il-song from foreign party and state leaders on his 81st birthday.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is People's Leader With Noble Idea of 'Believing in the People as in Heaven'".

The paper informs the readers that the general secretary of the movement for peace and socialism of Italy paid a congratulatory visit to the DPRK mission in Rome, Cuban radios broadcast special programs and a joint seminar on the *chuche* idea was held in Nigeria on the occasion of April 15.

Foreign delegations sent messages and letters of thanks to President Kim Il-song, upon leaving Korea after official goodwill visits to celebrate his birthday.

Given in the paper is an account of a symposium of officials of working people's organizations held in Pyongyang on the birthday of President Kim Il-song.

Appearing in the paper is a joint statement of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan.

The paper carries an editorial article headlined "Let Us Defend and Advance the Socialist Cause Under the Banner of the Pyongyang Declaration" upon the lapse of one year since the Pyongyang declaration "Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism" was published.

The press gives accounts of a Pyongyang meeting held to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the April 19 uprising of South Korean people and a press conference called at the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in Havana on the occasion.

Seen in the press are a speech delivered by the head of the DPRK parliamentary group delegation at the 89th inter-parliamentary conference, a statement released by the Hanminjon mission in Japan and a statement issued by director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Paek Nam-chun supporting the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

NODONG SINMUN conveys what South Korean people and the general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh National Socialist Party said about the afore-said 10-point programme.

According to the paper, the Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK was inaugurated in Russia and a meeting was held here to mark 13th founding anniversary of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The paper reports that a Mao Zedong photo exhibition was held in China and the president of the African National Congress of South Africa called for unity of native population.

The paper deals with achievement of Cuban working people in socialist construction.

The paper runs an article titled "'Human Rights' Offensive Does Not Work" denouncing the imperialists' attack on the "Bangkok declaration" which clarifies the position of the Asian-Pacific region toward human rights.

* 'Workers Party No. 3 Building' Viewed

932C0088A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 93 p 11

[By NK Affairs Desk Reporters Kim Kuk-hu, Yu Yong-ku, O Yong-hwan: "What Is 'Workers Party No. 3 Building'?"

[Text] No. 1 and No. 2 buildings (the main buildings) of the North Korean Workers Party, standing at the back of Namsan in Chung Kuyok [Central District], Pyongyang, are called the general headquarters of "revolution and construction."

On the other hand, No. 3 Building—housing the party's United Front Department (the former Cultural Affairs Department), the Social and Cultural Affairs Department (the former South Korean Affairs Liaison Department), the External Intelligence and Investigation Department (the former Investigation Department)—is the command post of covert operations against the South.

As such, it is located in a place relatively distant from the main buildings, concealed among the "safety houses" of Chonsung-tong [War Victory St.].

Needless to say, ordinary people are mostly unaware of its location. Nor are they allowed to loiter about it.

Even if they know what it is, it is impossible for them to have a peek into the building that is protected by a four or five-meter-high concrete wall and poplar trees standing twofold.

Indeed, offices in No. 3 Building deals with only top secret business, secret even to high party cadres.

Major anti-South covert operations in the past such as the attempted commando raid on Chongwadae in 1968, the 1983 terrorist blast at Aungmye Mausoleum in Rangoon, and the 1987 KAL jetliner incident were all plotted and carried out by them.

Inflammatory and propaganda materials broadcast to the South are also produced in this building. Thus, No. 3 Building is involved in everything connected with covert operations against the South. According to accounts by defectors, it was in 1954 that the old dormitory of Kim Il-song University was rebuilt into what is now No. 3 Building to put together there the Liaison Department that had been scattered in various places.

First, it was simply called the Liaison Department. Later on, as party cadres began calling it No. 3 Building, it became the accepted title.

Subsequently, with the Cultural Department and the Investigation Department moving in in 1956 and 1963 respectively, No. 3 Building in effect became a synonym for anti-South operations.

Currently, it consists of a five-story main building, which is 30 meters wide and 50 meters long; a 12-meter-wide, 40-meter-long six-story building (a grand conference hall), and about 10 other buildings.

It is located very close to Chonsung [War Victory] Railway Station on the way to Chusok-kung [Presidential Palace]. Standing within a 1-kilometer radius of the building are Kim Il-song University to the northeast, the 8 February Cultural Hall to the northwest, and the Museum of War Victory and Revolutionary Artifacts to the south. The director of the Liaison Department (the first director: Pae Chol) had been in charge of the overall management of No. 3 Building until the Investigation Department was created in April 1963 (the first director:

Pang Hak-se), when the director of the General Bureau of South Korean Affairs took over and this continued through 1969.

The first director of that bureau was Yi Hyo-sun (1963-67). His successor was Ho Pong-hak (1967-69), a man with a military background, who led the bureau in an out-and-out hard-line course, including the commando raid on Chongwadae and the capture of the USS Pueblo.

Meanwhile, a secretary post for South Korean affairs was created within the party Secretariat in 1966. And upon the abolition in 1970 of the post of the director of the General Bureau, the party secretary for South Korean affairs came to the fore.

Kim Chung-nin, 67, (presently, secretary for mass organizations), who was then appointed to the post of secretary for South Korean affairs, managed anti-South programs for 14 years, with three departments in his grip.

He stepped down twice briefly, in 1984 and 1986, but returned to the post each time. A South Korea expert, he was in charge of No. 3 Building for nearly 20 years altogether, lording it over until he turned it over to Yun Pok-ki, 67, in 1990.

Of all the offices in No. 3 Building, the United Front Department is known to be wielding greatest influence.

By defectors' accounts, it is because the party secretary for South Korean affairs has, since the Kim Chung-nin days, customarily served as the director of the United Front Department and, in addition, been in charge of prioritizing programs.

This department is in control of Radio Pyongyang broadcasts beamed to South Korea, the publishing of propaganda pamphlets, and analyses of developments in South Korea. It also controls vanguard units such as the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Fatherland Front, as well as Chongnyon and other pro-North overseas groups.

The Social and Cultural Affairs Department conducts anti-South covert operations including terrorist activities and the planting of spies. Yi Chang-son has been in charge since he succeeded to Chong Kyong-hui, 67, a woman, in 1986.

The October, 1992, espionage ring case in the South was remote-controlled by the Social and Cultural Affairs Department. During that time, Director Yi Chang-son had met with Hwang In-o of the ring who came from the South, according to a disclosure by ROK authorities.

Yi Chang-son remains a man of mystery; except that he is an expert of covert operations, nothing is known about him, including his age and history.

The External Intelligence and Investigation Department functions as the antenna for No. 3 Building, gathering all foreign and South Korean intelligence.

It even took over the part of intelligence gathering on South Korea that had been conducted by the Ministry of Public Security. Its present director is Kwon Hui-kyong, 65, who was promoted to the post in 1990.

Kwon Hui-kyong provides 50% of the entire intelligence gathered by North Korea. He served as ambassador to the Soviet Union twice, a post known as a bridgehead for foreign intelligence, for 14 years altogether and gained a reputation as intelligence expert.

South Korea

Reaction to DPRK NPT Withdrawal Continues

U.S.-DPRK Contact Possible in May

SK2004081693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT
20 Apr 93

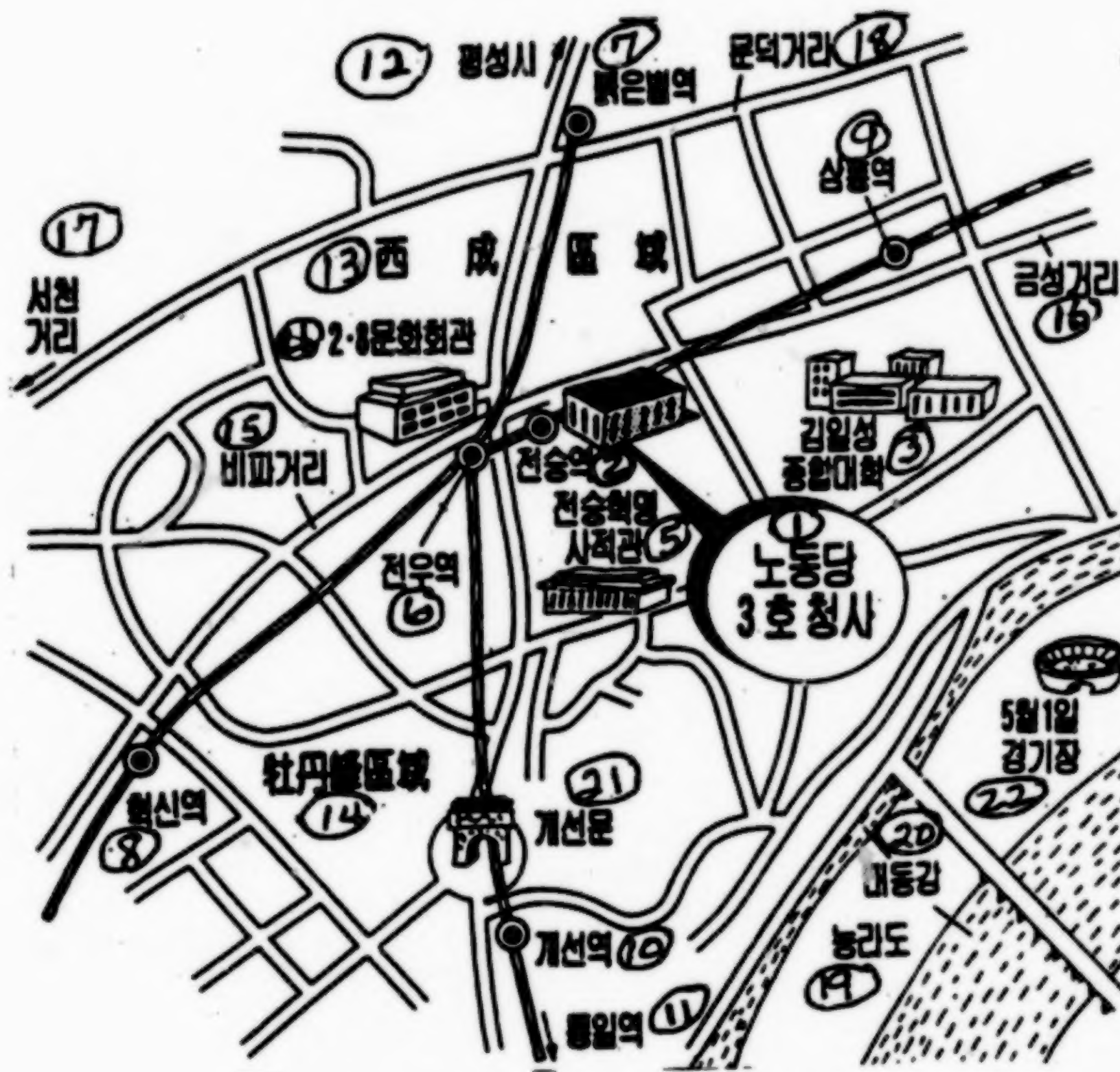
[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—A high-level North Korea-U.S. contact is likely after the U.N. Security Council adopts its first resolution against Pyongyang around mid-May, a diplomatic source said Tuesday. "Washington will be more justified in talking directly with Pyongyang, the 'carrot policy,' after the Security Council issues a strong-toned resolution," he said on condition of anonymity.

The Security Council had nearly completed the draft of the resolution on North Korea and was expected to adopt it around mid-May after full negotiations with China, which may be reluctant to join an international action against Pyongyang, he said. The United States said for the first time last week it was ready for a high-level contact with North Korea. Washington would negotiate the level and location of the contact with North Korea through Beijing, the source said.

"The United States is careful about whether to meet North Korea before or after the U.N. resolution. The consensus in the administration is that it is better to meet after the resolution as a way of building up justification for the direct high-level contact," he said.

Washington officials reacted negatively to Seoul's suggestion that the United States talk with North Korea, but those urging a carrot policy with Pyongyang had recently gained a stronger voice, he explained. The North Korea-U.S. contact will be the deciding factor in solving Pyongyang's nuclear issue as it is the last major carrot before the international community takes stringent actions.

The hardline communist nation became the first country ever to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) when it retaliated against the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for demanding a special inspection of two highly suspect sites. North Korea's NPT withdrawal becomes formal on June 12. South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu meets with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, on Wednesday to seek Beijing's cooperation in convincing North Korea to return



NK's 'Workers Party No. 3 Building'

Key:

1. Workers Party No. 3 Building
2. Chonsung [War Victory] Railway Station
3. Kim Il-song University
4. The 8 February Cultural Hall
5. The Museum of War Victory and Revolutionary Artifacts
6. Chonu [Comrades-in-Arms] Railway Station
7. Pulgunbyol [Red Star] Railway Station
8. Hyoksin [Innovation] Railway Station
9. Samhong [Three Reds] Railway Station
10. Kaeson [Triumphal Return] Railway Station
11. Tongil [Reunification] Railway Station
12. Pyongsong City
13. Sosong District
14. Moranbong District
15. Pipa St.
16. Kumsong St.
17. Sochon St.
18. Mundok St.
19. Nungna Road
20. Taedong River
21. The Arch of Triumph
22. The 1 May Stadium

to the NPT and accept IAEA inspections.

"Both North Korea and China have been demanding direct Pyongyang-Washington talks. Once the direct contact takes place, either North Korea will move positively on solving the nuclear stalemate or Beijing will no longer be justified in not joining U.N. moves against Pyongyang," the source said. "China knows the U.S. intentions, and Qian is expected to indicate during Wednesday's meeting what actions Beijing will take on North Korea," he said.

Seoul Not To Resume Talks Until Issue Ends

*SK2004082593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0459 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea said Tuesday it would not resume dialogue and economic cooperation with North Korea before the nuclear stalemate is broken. The first priority was an international approach to the North Korean nuclear issue and Washington could negotiate directly with Pyongyang to get it to cooperate in resolving the nuclear problem, a government spokesman said.

The decisions came in an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss unification of Korea timed with completion of a pullout of troops and equipment that took part in the South Korea-U.S. military drill "Team Spirit" and the end of North Korea's political events. Conditions are now ripe for Pyongyang to take the initiative in solving its nuclear problem and officials say they expect North Korea to soon show a change of attitude.

The meeting affirmed that the nuclear problem must be solved by peaceful means, that North Korea must return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and that Pyongyang must accept special inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and inter-Korean simultaneous inspections. "Seoul will support international action such as by the U.N. Security Council and strengthen cooperation with the allies," vice unification minister Song Yong-tae said after the meeting said.

"We will actively seek persuasion of North Korea by related countries," he said, apparently referring to Chinese influence. The meeting expressed support for an imminent North Korea-U.S. high-level contact, saying it could encourage North Korea to change its mind about NPT withdrawal and IAEA inspections.

North Korea announced last month it was leaving the NPT, the first country ever to do so. Its withdrawal becomes official on June 12. The United States, in a change of mind, has strongly indicated that there will soon be direct high-level negotiations with North Korea.

Seoul, on the other hand, has decided that inter-Korean dialogue, at a standstill since September last year, is unlikely to make any meaningful progress without easing of tension over the nuclear issue. "We cannot rule out the possibility that North Korea will propose to restart

dialogue for the purpose of weakening international pressure," vice minister Song said.

"But we agreed to be prudent on the matter in order not to shadow the internationally coordinated action, and to harmonize with the U.N. Security Council's persuasion of North Korea and Washington-Pyongyang dialogue." It was also decided not to expect any progress in inter-Korean relations, including economic cooperation, under the current circumstances.

"We, therefore, withhold economic cooperation ventures and businessmen's visits to North Korea," the statement said. "But we will continue to allow ongoing trade of materials and business consultation contacts at third countries."

IAEA Spokesman Arrives 19 Apr

*SK2004024793 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 20 Apr 93 p 2*

[Text] In connection with the present international controversy surrounding North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Hans Meyer, spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], arrived in Kimpo Airport at 1430 [0530 GMT] on 19 April.

Premier, Japanese Official Discuss DPRK Issue

*OW2004052893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 KYODO—Japan hopes for a peaceful resolution to North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), a leading Japanese politician told South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song on Tuesday [20 April]. Seiroku Kajiyama, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), made the remark in reply to Hwang, who had asked for Japan's cooperation in urging Pyongyang to retract its decision announced March 12 to withdraw from the NPT.

Kajiyama said Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa gives serious consideration to relations with China and Japan wants to see the North Korean nuclear issue resolved peacefully, officials said. China has insisted that North Korea should not be driven into a corner with the threat of United Nations sanctions over its withdrawal decision or over inspections of two suspected nuclear facilities. Beijing maintains that North Korea can be swayed through negotiations.

Turning to economic matters, the officials said, Kajiyama told Hwang there is a feeling that the Japanese recession is bottoming out and should begin to get better through the summer and autumn. "We want to anticipate that this will play a role in eliminating the trade problem" with South Korea, Kajiyama said. Japan's trade surplus with South Korea totaled 6.19 billion dollars in 1992, down from a record 8.76 billion dollars in 1991.

Kim Yong-sam Invited To Visit Japan*SK2004114593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam was invited by the Japanese Government on Tuesday to visit Tokyo at the earliest possible date. The invitation from Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was extended to the president by Seiroku Kajiyama, visiting secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Kajiyama and some other LDP leaders were in Seoul to extend felicitations to president Kim on his presidential inauguration. In the invitation, Miyazawa said, "I wish to personally meet with President Kim to discuss a mountain of issues pending between the two countries and exchange opinions on the situations of Northeast Asia and the world."

Presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said that President Kim told Kajiyama that he, too, wanted to meet with Miyazawa at an early date, but he would let Japan know the time and method of his visit later. President Kim also said his administration is well aware of the importance of Korea-Japan relations and assigns diplomatic priority to promoting friendly relations with Japan in a new circumstance, the spokesman said.

Seoul Reaches 'Overall Agreement' With U.S. on Beef*SK2004042393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have reached an overall agreement in their negotiations in Washington on Korean imports of U.S. beef, officials at the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday. The two countries are working on details now and are expected to sign an agreement on Wednesday or Thursday, said the official, quoting a report from a Korean delegation headed by Kim Tong-tae, director-general of the Livestock Bureau of the ministry.

During their negotiations, the two sides had been experiencing difficulties over a U.S. demand for an increase in Korea's import quota and improvement in the so-called simultaneous buy and sell system (SBS), the officials said. The two sides, however, have apparently managed to narrow their differences when Korea agreed to increase its import quota slightly while the United States decided to accept a Korean demand for the improvement in the SBS substantially, the officials said.

Daily Reports on U.S. 'Trade Action Group Talks'*SK2004014793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 93 p 2*

[Text] The United States has called for abolition of non-tariff barriers on the import of anti-hemophilia

products, material for false teeth manufacturing, telecommunications devices and other products.

At the 16th Korea-U.S. trade action group talks in Seoul yesterday, the United States claimed that U.S. manufacturers are unable to export anti-hemophilia products to hospitals as the medicine is not included on the list of items paid for by medical insurance although its imports were liberalized last December.

Baxter Co. of the United States is also threatening to file a suit on the strength of the "Special 301" over alleged unfair trading practices, said a Foreign Ministry official who attended the talks.

The medical insurance corporation has excluded the anti-hemophilia products from the list of medical insurance items on the grounds that they are much expensive compared to Korean products.

The corporation has decided to inform the U.S. side whether or not the products will be included by May 31, the official said.

The bimonthly talks were headed by Hong Chong-pyo, director-general of the ministry's International Trade Affairs, on the Korean side and Richard Morford, minister-counselor for commercial affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on the U.S. side.

The Washington officials also complained that Korea has been delaying the test of material for false teeth manufacturing apparently to prevent the import of the item. The material is far cheaper than gold which is widely used in Korea false teeth. The Severance Hospital affiliated to Yonsei University has been testing whether it contains substances harmful to human body at the order of the government.

On the other hand, Korea agreed to abolish red tape on import of chicken and other poultry products, and to allow labels of foreign languages, mainly English, on foreign manufactured goods, including refrigerators.

U.S. meat exporters have faced difficulties in exporting chicken and turkeys to Korea as sanitarian inspection documenting is complicated, a ministry official said.

Foreign language labeling will also be allowed as well as Korean-language labeling on electronics goods and other manufactured products, the official said.

The U.S. side complained that Korean-language-only labeling has forced foreign exporters to rewrite everything into Korean, creating additional costs.

The Korean side also agreed to rewrite related regulations to exempt repeated inspections of electromagnetic interference (EMI) on telecommunications devices to allow easier access to the Korean markets.

Now, only if importers change, are the exporters obligated to receive EMI inspections again although the products are of the same manufacturers.

Trade Minister: Rice Market Not To Open

*SK2004044993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Text] New York, April 19 [date as received] (YONHAP)—Trade, Industry and Resources Minister Kim Chol-su said on Monday that South Korea would not open its market to foreign rice under any conditions, including partial opening or tariffs. The rice problem was related not only to Korea's economy but also political, cultural and social issues, Kim told invited guests at a luncheon hosted by the Korea Society, chaired by former U.S. ambassador to Seoul Donald Gregg.

The Korean Government sought the understanding of its trade partners on its position that it could not open its market to foreign rice under any circumstances, he said. The rice problem was the subject of negotiations at the Uruguay Round global trade talks and not a bilateral issue between Korea and the United States, he said.

Kim said one of the important issues in the Korean Government's new economic plan was relaxation of regulations on foreign investment and a detailed plan would be ready by the end of May. The government would make it easier for foreigners to buy land and build factories in Korea. It would relax regulations so that Korean enterprises could easily form joint ventures or technical tieups with foreign concerns. With regard to the protection of intellectual property rights, the government was preparing to enact laws to protect computer software, records and videotapes, and draft legislation would be presented to the National Assembly in September, he said.

Foreign Minister Meets Singaporean Premier

*SK1704033693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
17 Apr 93*

[Text] Singapore, April 17 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu held separate talks Saturday with Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng on matters of common interest and North Korea's nuclear problem.

Han called for Singapore, chairmanship of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and ASEAN to cooperate with Seoul in its efforts to get North Korea to solve its nuclear problem and open its doors to the world, informed sources said.

Han, who arrived Friday on the first leg of a three-nation tour, told both Goh and Wong that South Korea would take an active part in ASEAN-led multilateral security talks such as the high-level ASEAN management meeting slated for May 20-21 in Singapore and the expanded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting opening in July, they said.

He noted the importance of cooperation between South Korea and ASEAN nations to establish a new regional order with the end of the cold war.

A Foreign Ministry official accompanying him said that South Korea would send a delegation headed by an assistant foreign minister to the May ASEAN meeting, which would chiefly deal with ASEAN political and security issues. He did not rule out the possibility of the meeting to discuss North Korea's nuclear issue.

On Seoul-Singapore and Seoul-ASEAN economic cooperation, Han expressed to Goh and Wong his hope for increased participation of South Korean firms in the ASEAN construction market and his interest in an Asian free trade agreement.

Goh and Wong both told Han it was desirable for North Korea to reverse its decision to leave the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, and agreed on the need to increase bilateral cooperation, the sources said.

Han flies to Malaysia on Sunday afternoon to meet government leaders.

Business Group Arrives in PRC for Trade Promotion

*SK1904004793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0013 GMT
19 Apr 93*

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (YONHAP)—A private delegation comprising representatives of large South Korean business groups, including Doosan, Kumho and Dong-a Pharmaceutical Co., arrived in Beijing for a 13-day tour of China on Sunday.

The 20-member delegation, led by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) chairman Kim Sang-ha, will meet with officials of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and with leading businessmen to discuss ways to boost bilateral economic cooperation on the private level.

They will tour technology development zones and industrial sites, and visit Korean companies doing business here.

Science, Technology Agreement Signed With Namibia

*SK1604031093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT
16 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Namibia recently signed a cooperation agreement on economy, science and Technology, promoting exchanges of researchers, co-sponsored symposiums and business investments, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday. Song Hak-won, the South Korean ambassador to Namibia, signed the agreement with Zedekia Ngavirue, National Planning Minister, in Windhoek. It is Korea's first pact with Namibia, which became independent in March 1990. Korea and Namibia established relations in 1990.

Envoys' Comments 'Run Counter' to National Interests*SK2004123293 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
15 Apr 93 p 4*

[Article by correspondent Chong Pyong-chin: "Shock Waves in the Diplomatic Circles Caused by New Ambassadors' Remarks"]

[Text] New ROK ambassadors to major countries have recently given news conferences before leaving for their new assignments. They expressed their own "diplomatic plans" during the news conferences. However, many points of their remarks run counter to national interests. Therefore, this has caused big shock waves in the diplomatic circles. The ambassadors in question are Ambassador to the United States Han Sung-su, Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong, Ambassador to Russia Kim Sok-kyu, and Ambassador to China Hwang Pyong-tae. Many points of their remarks make us wonder whether they are ROK ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to foreign countries or foreign ambassadors to the ROK.

Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong contradicted the ROK Government's "superficial policy," even though he said that that was his personal view. Ambassador Kong said on 13 April: "Japan is the world's second economic power. The international community expects that Japan will make an international contribution commensurate with its economic status." He also expressed a view favoring Japan's becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Ambassador Kong also said: "Some countries that were victims of Japan's aggression oppose this. However, 90 percent of the Southeast Asian countries favor it."

A mere two months ago, a foreign news report noted that the "United States does not oppose Japan's becoming a permanent members of the UN Security Council, and neither does the ROK." Then, the ROK Foreign Ministry denied the report, saying that it is a "false report" and that "it is unthinkable considering people's feelings." The Foreign Ministry's official position has remained unchanged.

Therefore, Ambassador Kong virtually spoke for the Japanese ambassador by saying what the Japanese ambassador wants to say is to persuade our country to agree on Japan's membership. Therefore, Japanese media immediately welcomed Ambassador Kong's remarks.

Ambassador to China Hwang Pyong-tae was eager, as well, to support the position of his host country. Ambassador Hwang used the new expression "equidistant diplomacy between Washington and Beijing" and stressed the importance of diplomacy with China. Ambassador Hwang said that "our diplomacy is carried out excessively based on West European views," saying: "I would carry out equidistant diplomacy between the United States and China."

The next day, the U.S. Embassy to the ROK asked the ROK what Ambassador Hwang meant by his remarks.

Regarding ROK-Chinese economic cooperation, Ambassador Hwang said: "Because Japan will in no way transfer its high technology to China, economic cooperation between China and us is inevitable." It has been pointed out that the ambassador may have interpreted the situation from a self-centered angle, thinking that it would be easy for us to sell our technologies to China. Likewise, he seems to speak for the Chinese ambassador to the ROK.

Ambassador to Russia Kim Sok-kyu expressed his personal view that the "ROK would resume remitting \$330 million in economic grants, the remainder of the \$3 billion." When reporters mentioned that "Russia has failed to pay interest on our loans," he said: "The aluminum with which Russia promised to pay interest on our cash loans will soon be shipped in containers. Russia is expected to soon pay interest on our cash loans for the January-March period."

Ambassador to the United States Han Sung-chu said that the trade dispute between the ROK and the United States was caused by a "little misunderstanding of our economic policies." In this way, he tried to favorably see the view of the United States. Even though the opening of our rice markets is virtually an issue between the United States and the ROK, Ambassador Han said: "We must not try to talk to the United States over this issue but handle it from an international perspective, for example, through the Uruguay Round."

President Kim Yong-sam recently invited ambassadors to Chongwadae [presidential offices]. He stressed how important it is for diplomats to work with pride. He also gave the following "instruction": "As, unlike in the past, the legitimacy of the regime has been established firmly, you, diplomats, should speak for national interests in an aboveboard manner wherever you go." That is, the president asked the diplomats to give top priority to national interests and promote relations with foreign countries on an equal basis. However, it has been pointed out that our new ambassador to four major countries—the United States, China, Japan, and Russia—were all seemingly trying to highlight the positions of each's host country, which contradict our civilian government's diplomatic policies.

Kim Yong-sam Promises To Continue Reforms*SK1904122593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1147 GMT
19 Apr 93*

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Monday that he would carry on reforms and changes steadily without halt throughout the term of his presidency. At a luncheon meeting with woman reporters at Chongwadae [presidential offices], President Kim said he would put into practice the proposed real name financial

transactions system without fail. "But, I would rather not discuss the time when the system would be translated into action," he said.

Touching on the cases of educational irregularities that have been uncovered one after another recently, the president said he knew there were some problems in the educational circles from long before. He deplored, however, that he didn't know things were corrupt this much.

Later in the day, President Kim told Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae to look thoroughly into the incident of shooting spree by an army deserter in Seoul Monday and to call his commander to account if found responsible for his desertion. Chongwadae spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said the president gave the instructions while receiving reports from recently reassigned general-grade officers at Chongwadae.

Government Unveils 5-Year Economic Plan 'Outline'

SK2004014693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 93 p 8

[By staff correspondent Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] The government yesterday unveiled the outline of President Kim Yong-sam's so-called new five-year economic plan, which overall would transform the country's economic structure based on autonomy and market function for the next five years.

The economic masterplan devotes much of its attention to introducing reform policies in a broad spectrum of economic activities including taxation, budgeting and finance but also focuses on laying the groundwork for the country's sustained economic development.

The package, which will be implemented this July through the end of 1997, calls for broad-based changes in the national taxation system in such a direction as to ensure equality in the tax burden among citizens.

Specifically, the share of the population paying income taxes will be read-justed upward from the current 46 percent to enhance tax equality and the government pledged to introduce a scheme imposing integrated taxes on interest payments, dividends and real-estate capital gains.

The plan also declared a dramatic change in the land tax system by vowing to make taxation criteria for the integrated land tax subject to higher state-posted prices, thus opening the way for the rich to pay more in land taxes.

In the financial sector, the five-year program proposes easing or lifting restrictions across the board to enhance creativity and to bring the country's financial system in line with global standards. Under the plan, commercial banks will be allowed "maximum" autonomy to pick their leaders and will be guided to grow bigger as a way to strengthen their international competitiveness.

More importantly, the credit control system, which was designed to curb the flow of excessive loans into big

business groups or chaebols, will be phased out and will be replaced by the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act and other related taxes.

Former Envoy to U.S. From 'Provisional Government' Dies

SK2004032193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT
20 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Yi Won-sun, an independence fighter and businessman, died at Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital in Seoul on Monday. He was 103.

He was born in Seoul and educated at Posong College, now Korea University. In 1924, when he was 24, he went to Hawaii to fight for Korea's independence from Japanese rule as chief secretary of Syngman Rhee, president of the Korean Provisional Government based in Shanghai, and later became its representative in the United States.

In 1947, he attended the International Olympic Committee meeting in Stockholm to pave the way for Korea to participate in the Olympic Games.

He left the United States in 1953 and returned to Korea, where he devoted himself to the economic development of the country. He played the midwife's role in the establishment of the Federation of Korean Industries in 1961. He also established the Korea-U.S. Association as a private diplomatic organization in 1963.

He is survived by three daughters.

Yi will be buried in the national cemetery in Tongjak-tong, Seoul, on April 23.

Lawmaker Leaves Country Under Suspicion

SK2004031293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0013 GMT
20 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—Rep. Chong Tong-ho, who has reportedly been under investigation for possible illegal real estate speculation and other irregularities, left the country on Monday. Chong's sudden departure aboard a Thai airliner for Hong Kong in the morning gave rise to suspicions that he was attempting to avoid an unpublicized investigation.

The retired army general left the ruling Democratic Liberal Party after he disclosed personal assets last month of 2.8 billion won. He was suspected of amassing his wealth by illegal means or through influence peddling.

Bank President Criticized for 'Preferential' Loans

SK2004030993 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in
Korean 1200 GMT 13 Apr 93

[Text] The President of the First Bank of Korea, Pak Ki-chin is under investigation by the Office of Bank

Supervision and Examination for allegedly providing preferential bank loans. Bank President Pak Ki-chin is alleged to have provided bank loans amounting to approximately 20 billion won to Haksan Construction Company, which is run by his younger brother.

New Administration To Rewrite Real Estate Laws

SK1604034193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said Friday that his government would rewrite tax and related laws to make owning a large amount of land or other immovable assets "pain" for the owner. "I think such systematic reform is the very essence of preserving democracy, and I'm determined to seek to correct the people's consciousness," Kim told 15 non-government members of the committee for planning a new economy over breakfast at Chongwadae.

Presidential Spokesman Yi Kyong-chae quoted Kim as telling them that no businessman would invest in technology development or export industry under a system in which they could reap a windfall from real estate speculation. "If the government strictly curbed the unearned income generated by real estate and protected pure business income, every economic entity would be encouraged to devote itself to production," Kim stressed.

He said there was a national mood against real estate speculation in the wake of the public officials' disclosure of their wealth. "Now it is necessary to reform related tax laws to help it take systematic root," Kim said. The government would work out amendments to tax laws, including registration, acquisition and composite land tax laws, by the end of June and submit them to the National Assembly for approval, Yi said.

Flights to Ho Chi Minh City May Begin in May

SK1804012293 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] Regular flights between Seoul and Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam will begin in late May at the earliest.

The Transportation Ministry said Friday that in accordance with the aviation agreement with Vietnam signed this January, it has allowed Asiana Airlines and Korean Air to make three regular flights per week on the route.

Of the three flights a week, two will be made by Asiana and one by Korean Air.

U.S. Airline To Open Guam-Taipei-Cheju Route

SK1804012493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] Continental Micronesia Inc. has been allowed to inaugurate regular flights to Cheju Island from Guam

from April 23, the Transportation Ministry said yesterday. A subsidiary of Continental Airlines of the United States, Continental Micronesia will make two flights a week, once every Monday and Friday. On its way to and from Cheju, it will stop over in Taipei. It is the first time a foreign airline will make regular flights into Cheju Island from a country other than Japan.

"The opening of the Guam-Taipei-Cheju route will help us attract tourists to Cheju from Taiwan whose number has sharply reduced following the discontinuance of service by Korean Air," a ministry official said. The route was cut when diplomatic ties between Korea and Taiwan were severed last year.

EPB May Ban Reinforcing Rod Exports if Prices Up

SK1604031793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—Exports of reinforcing rods will be banned if prices rise any further, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Friday. With the construction trade showing signs of recovering its vigor, 10mm and 13mm reinforcing rods, which are used in building apartments, are in short supply and prices have risen 2 percent.

The causes are burgeoning exports to China and speculative buying, the official said. Production of reinforcing rods surpasses domestic demand, but Chinese demand prompts prices to hike, he added.

Last year, production hit 6.17 million tons and domestic demand was 5.85 million tons. Imports were 680,000 tons and exports 760,000 tons.

He said 10mm and 13mm high-tension rods accounted for 45 percent of both domestic production and demand. In the first quarter this year, exports to China were 270,000 tons, or 27 times greater than a year earlier, and are expected to reach 147,000 tons in the second quarter.

Computer Institute Develops New Image System

SK1904040993 Seoul CHONJA SINMUN in Korean 30 Mar 93

[Received via the Chollian On-line Service]

[Text] The Korea Industrial Computer Institute has recently developed the "Image Tower," a CMP [expansion unknown]-form color optical filing system capable of a 1:239 compression ratio. The Korea Industrial Computer Institute spent two years and 500 million won to develop the system. The "Image Tower" system can save about 20,000 images of A4-size 256-color high-quality image data on a 600-megabyte optical disk.

Because the system is capable of color document input, users can view letters and stamps printed in red, unlike previous black-and-white systems, which could not distinguish colors. It is also useful to financial institutions,

such as banks and investment companies, as well as industries and libraries because detailed supplemental records can be verified.

Although it will not replace special platforms, the "Image Tower" was designed to operate in the current industry-standard environment—Windows version 3.0 or higher—and its compatibility surpasses the standard. It can be used, as is, with personal computers and full-page scanners.

The "Image Tower" will reduce the burden on host computers, and it has introduced intelligent dispersed

data-processing techniques for client servers that were designed to compress and restore data from the input terminal. Because the "Image Tower" uses the Microsoft Software "SQL [Structured Queried Language]-server" relational database system as its engine, it can improve standard systems, which had managed files at the operating-system level. Hardware requirements for servers are 80386-class IBM PC compatible systems. VAX.MIPS is possible with at least a medium-sized RISC system. The input terminal requires at least an 80286 PC.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ROK Foreign Minister: Seoul To Take Part in EAEC

BK1904101493 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 0800 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] South Korea will be participating in the East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC. The stand was conveyed by its Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu to the minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Both ministers meet for over one-and-a-half hours.

The South Korean minister arrived last night for a two-day familiarization visit. Mr. Han later told newsmen that the concept of EAEC is (?still) important and once ASEAN has the concrete way of proceeding with the proposal, South Korea would certainly be participating in the caucus.

Earlier, South Korea was reported to be noncommittal about the EAEC and had expressed several reservations regarding the proposal. Mr. Han Sung-chu added that his country has a positive attitude towards the EAEC. He found the explanation offered by Datuk Abdullah on matter very persuasive, referring to the EAEC as one mode of regional cooperation that could enhance cooperation among East Asian countries.

Datuk Abdullah also held discussion with the visiting president of the UN General Assembly, Mr. Stoyan Ganev. Datuk Abdullah said that he impressed on the president the need for the UN to ensure it plays its role in the political arena as well that of the peacekeeping effectively. Such an obligation will ensure that members of peacekeeping operations are not exposed to any danger should any war or riot break out. He also expressed the country's appreciation that a Malaysian had been appointed to a committee of ambassadors to look into the question of restructuring the world body.

Mahathir Welcomes ROK Participation

BK1904152293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Malaysia welcomes South Korea's stand to participate in the East Asian Economic Caucus, EAEC. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed described this as a step forward in achieving the goal to set up the caucus.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu had expressed his country's stand in his meeting with Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi today.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also held general discussions and bilateral relations and stressed the point on the setting up of the EAEC when Mr. Han called on him today. He told reporters at Sri Perdana [prime minister's

official residence] this evening that he hoped South Koreans would continue to invest in Malaysia as their investment is still small.

Immigrants Ordered To Seek Jobs or Face Arrest

BK1704071093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0648 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Government Saturday gave an estimated 224,000 jobless immigrants in the country an alternative—surrender voluntarily and get employed or face arrest and repatriation.

This announcement by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba comes after the government had temporarily frozen recruitment of immigrant workers by companies, saying they should select their workers from among the jobless immigrants in the country.

Ghafar also said that the government would impose heavier penalties on employers who continued to recruit immigrant workers without the relevant work permits. He said 20 employers who had done so would be prosecuted.

Ghafar said the government was concerned over the entry of illegal immigrants into the country because they brought with them social problems, including AIDS.

The deputy prime minister also appealed for help from the people in tracing the illegal immigrants, saying it was difficult for the police alone to do so.

He said 50,000 illegal immigrants had returned voluntarily to their countries of origin, while 40,000 others had been arrested and repatriated.

SRV Refugees May Receive Resident Status

BK1704142293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] The government will study the possibility of granting permanent resident status to highly skilled Vietnamese illegal immigrants already in the country. Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said the National Security Council, NSC, will carry out a study on the number of such highly skilled people among the 14,000 Vietnamese boat people in the country. He said this to newsmen after opening the general meeting of Sepang Pemadam [Malaysian Association for Prevention of Drug Abuse]. Datuk Megat Junid added the granting of permanent resident status to be considered by an NSC committee which, among other things, will assess whether such skills are needed in this country and can be taught to Malaysians. Whether the permanent resident status will be given to individuals or their families is to be considered on a case by case basis and it will certainly not be granted to all the refugees. Datuk Megat Junid said this when asked to comment on demonstrations carried out by the boat people in Sungei Besi Camp asking for the Malaysian Government to

send them quickly to third countries. He pointed out that sending them to third countries is not the responsibility of the Malaysian Government. The problem has (?arisen) because the third countries are choosy and require only those with paper qualifications. If Vietnam wants the boat people to return, Malaysia is prepared to send them home.

In Kuala Lumpur, Deputy Director of the Special Task Force on Vietnamese Boat People Paiman Selan said the registration of people wishing to return to Vietnam continues despite the demonstrations by the boat people. He told a news conference that the majority of the boat people in the camp do not support the demonstrations. He said 110 boat people returned home two days ago and 200 more have applied to do so. Since 11 days ago, about 1,000 boat people who have been classified as economic refugees have been staging hunger strikes and peaceful demonstrations at the camp. Encik [Mr.] Paiman said the situation is under control and the number has dropped to about 300, including 84 who are on hunger strikes.

May Receive 2-Year Work Permits

*BK1804145093 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Vietnamese illegal immigrants may be given permits to work for a period of two years in the country on condition that they must leave on the expiry of such permits. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba made this clarification when asked to comment on the report that Vietnamese illegal immigrants may be granted the status of permanent resident.

He was replying to questions from newsmen after attending a Hari Raya [end of Ramadan fasting month] gathering organized by the Persatuan Anak Melaka [Melaka Citizens Association] in Selayang, Kuala Lumpur, this afternoon. Earlier, the deputy prime minister reminded the people not to be extravagant as there are always ups and downs in the country's economy. They must make an effort to save and invest for the future so as to help curb rising inflation.

Mahathir Rebukes Sabah Minister for Expulsion

*BK1804150293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir says Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Sri Pairin Kitingan has no right to expel the six USNO [United Sabah National Organization] state assemblymen who have joined UMNO [United Malays National Organization]. He said Pairin cannot be a judge, prosecutor, and hangman in this case as he has political interests.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was answering questions by newsmen on reports from Sabah the six assemblymen have been asked to confirm that they have joined UMNO. Once it is confirmed, measures will be taken to expel them from the state assembly in accordance with

amendments to Article 12 of the state constitution, which allows the expulsion of a member on grounds of indiscipline. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said the action is an abuse of power and contrary to the principle of democracy. If the assemblymen have done any wrong, they should be judged by others, and not by the chief minister. He explained that UMNO had taken the case to court as the amendments are no different than the anti-hop laws of Kelantan and Sabah that have been declared null and void by the Supreme Court.

The prime minister, who is also Barisan Nasional [National Front] chairman, said that the Sabah chief minister has used the state government's money by raising salaries of the assemblymen and by offering cabinet posts to the USNO assemblymen as a form of corruption. The prime minister added that UMNO would direct all the assemblymen to confirm that they are UMNO members and the party's aim is to struggle for the benefits of the country. UMNO is willing to face by-election if the assemblymen are expelled.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Replies to Sihanouk on SNC Meeting

*BK2004032093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Message from Khieu Samphan, Party of Democratic Kampuchea chairman and Supreme National Council, SNC, member, to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman; dated 17 Apr—read by announcer]

[Text] To Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and the Supreme National Council:

Respected Prince: Please allow me to inform you of my opinions concerning your proposal to hold an SNC meeting in Beijing on 29 April.

I. I am very happy with your thinking on this because Beijing is a neutral place with security. Phnom Penh is not neutral and there is no security; the atmosphere is constantly tense, not just for Democratic Kampuchea but for everyone, even for the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel.

II. However, I think that it is necessary to clearly determine the basis for this SNC meeting. SNC meetings over the past 17 months were held only for the form; the substance was that of UNTAC and His Excellency Akashi; the SNC played no major part. Akashi decided everything on his own, with no respect whatsoever for the principle of consensus. Even the prince, head of state and SNC chairman, has no rights whatsoever.

In my view this cannot go on. To remain idle will mean that the nation and people will be killed.

III. For this reason, allow me to propose that the SNC meeting on 29 April examine whether the past implementation of the Paris agreement was correct or not. To be specific, I propose that the following major points of the Paris agreement be examined:

1. Was there any verification to check that all types of foreign aggressor forces have been withdrawn from Cambodia and prevented from returning?
2. Has the point stating that the SNC is the legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period been implemented?
3. Has UNTAC taken over the five ministries, namely, the ministries of defense, security, foreign affairs, finance, and information?

My view is that in order to see whether the past implementation of the Paris agreement was correct or not, the above three points should be examined, because only when these three points are correctly implemented can other points be implemented. Other points cannot be selectively implemented or forced upon Democratic Kampuchea for separate implementation. Entering the second phase is not a separate issue and the election is also not a separate issue. These are consequences of the first, second, and third points.

For this reason, please allow me to propose that the agenda of the 29 April SNC meeting in Beijing be the examination and determination of whether the past implementation of the above three key points of the Paris agreement was correct or not.

IV. However, if UNTAC considers that the Paris agreement has already reached a deadlock because it has already gone too far along the wrong path and cannot return to a solution in accordance with the Paris agreement, I think that the prince's 1 March 1993 plan should be submitted to the 29 April SNC meeting for discussion.

In sum, my view is that the SNC meeting should not be used to serve other people's agenda. The SNC meeting should essentially serve a solution for Cambodia to have peace, independence, and territorial integrity with four-party national reconciliation within the SNC. This should then be used as a basis for national reconciliation within the entire Cambodian nation and people.

As for the venues for further meetings and talks, they should be neutral: Beijing, Paris, New York, Phatthaya [Thailand], or Jakarta; meetings can also be held in Pailin. I, on the Democratic Kampuchea side, can ensure security and proper conditions for the meeting.

Please, prince and royal consort, accept my most profound sentiments of respect and love.

[Dated] 17 April

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and SNC member

Spokesman: Government Will Not Go to Beijing

BK2004043093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 20 (AFP)—Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in Beijing for April 29, but the Phnom Penh government said Tuesday that it would not attend.

"We cannot waste our time in Beijing," said government senior adviser and deputy minister Khieu Kanharit.

"We cannot expect any change from the Khmer Rouge, so we don't need to go there."

A Royal Palace official confirmed that Prince Sihanouk had called the meeting in the Chinese capital for April 29.

The SNC groups Cambodia's four warring factions—the government, the Khmer Rouge and two small non-communist parties—under United Nations supervision. The body represents Cambodia's sovereignty while the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) administers the country ahead of elections scheduled for May 23-27.

"We know well the Khmer Rouge will not change," Khieu Kanharith said, adding that the government was too busy running an election campaign to take time out to go to Beijing.

"We will attend any SNC meeting in Phnom Penh, but not outside Cambodia for the time being," he said.

The Khmer Rouge left Phnom Penh last week saying it did not feel safe because the government intended to arrest members for genocide crimes.

UNTAC has accused the faction of an ethnic cleansing campaign against Vietnamese settlers that has forced as many as 20,000 people to flee to Vietnam.

Still members of the SNC, the Khmer Rouge said they would attend an SNC meeting if it was held outside Phnom Penh.

Khieu Kanharit, meanwhile, said the government was looking into how to establish an international tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge for crimes against humanity.

He also said Khmer Rouge guerrillas had captured eight government villages since the 1991 signing of the Paris peace accords formally ending the civil war.

Any villages captured by the government, he claimed, had been previously controlled by government forces or were given back after heavy artillery was confiscated.

He said 213 soldiers, 408 Khmer civilians and 90 ethnic Vietnamese civilians had been killed by the Khmer Rouge since the 1991 accords.

Sihanouk Views Khmer Rouge Vow To Disrupt Polls

*BK2004045593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 93 p 6*

[Report on interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk by journalist Jacques Bekaert in Phnom Penh "on the eve of the traditional Khmer New Year"]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The Khmer Rouge have submitted themselves to a test of strength by declaring their opposition to the United Nations-organised elections in Cambodia next month, according to Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"If they are really as strong as some people believe they are, they will be able to destroy the electoral process. This is a good test," the prince said.

"Personally, I don't think they can do it" he added, but he said he was convinced that the Khmer Rouge would do their utmost to prevent the elections taking place.

The group "humiliated" by Vietnam and their "Khmer friends" when they were ousted from power in 1979 could not accept an election victory by Phnom Penh's party, which would put it at the core of a new, internationally-recognised government, the prince pointed out.

The prince made the remarks in an interview that took place on the eve of the traditional Khmer New Year, before his departure for North Korea.

The Khmer Rouge have made it clear that they will not participate in or accept the results of elections being organised by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and scheduled to begin on May 23.

In a statement to his supporters on April 15, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan claimed that it had already been "set in advance" that Phnom Penh's party would win 70-80 per cent of the votes.

The statement came four days after the Khmer Rouge abandoned their office in Phnom Penh, citing insecurity in the capital.

The Cambodia People's Party (CPP) fielded by the State of Cambodia is a front runner in general elections being contested by 19 other political parties.

"There is no doubt that the Khmer Rouge sincerely believe that Cambodia is still under Vietnam's control," Prince Sihanouk said.

"They make little difference between Hanoi and the authorities of the State of Cambodia... So to them a CPP victory means a victory for Vietnam," he noted.

The Khmer Rouge "lost face" in 1979 when they "were defeated, were humiliated by the Vietnamese and their Khmer friends, like Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim," the prince said.

"It is something the Khmer Rouge leaders will never forget nor forgive," he stressed.

"That the CPP would win the election and become the core of a new internationally-recognised government is to them an insult," he added.

Hence the Khmer Rouge face a "second test" after the elections, he noted.

"If the PDK fails to block the elections, can the Khmer Rouge prevent the formation of a legitimate government in Cambodia?" he asked.

"Again, I don't think they are strong enough," he added.

Prince Sihanouk affirmed his determination to ensure that elections take place.

"I promised Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the secretary-general of the United Nations, that I would abide by the Paris agreement," he said.

"I want the elections to take place, Cambodia needs a legitimate government. I'll urge all political parties to take part in these elections," he added.

He said he issued a strong appeal against violence during the April 10 meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

He called for "an end, once and for all, to all acts of violence, for the honour, the dignity of our motherland, our nation, our race."

He pointed out that Buddhism, the state religion of Cambodia, "absolutely forbids violence, intolerance, and hatred." Islam and Christianity "are also for peace," he added.

The prince urged his compatriots to respect the lives of civilian and military members of UNTAC stressing that they were on a "noble mission to help our country."

He also expressed grief over the death on April 8 of the Japanese civilian volunteer, Atsuhito Nakata, who was an electoral supervisor in the central region Province of Kompong Thom.

Defense Ministry Condemns Khmer Rouge Attack

*BK2004055593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
20 Apr 93*

[Defense Ministry "communique"; dated 20 April—read by announcer]

[Text] On 19 April at 0215, between 100 and 120 troops of the Khmer Rouge rebels and bandits from Divisions 18 and 19 launched a multipronged attack with infantry troops and support fire on O Koki, Aoral Thmei District town, against people and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] offices in charge of organizing elections and the Bulgarian battalion positions, killing a

Bulgarian member of the UN peacekeeping force and wounding seven others, including four Bulgarians, an Indonesian, a language translator, and a policeman of the State of Cambodia [SOC]. This attack also seriously destroyed the following property of the people and public property:

On the SOC side: The rebels burned four people's houses, eight district office buildings, a district hospital building, 500 kg of paddy, two tonnes of rice, and seven weapons. They also robbed people of 31 damloeng [weight unit equivalent to 37.5 grams] and six chi [weight unit equivalent to 3.75 grams] of gold, 4.238 million riel, 3,000 baht, nine motorcycles, and two tape recorders, four televisions, 100 sets of uniforms, and a lot of materiel.

On the UNTAC side: An armored vehicle was damaged and a Toyota car taken away.

The SOC Defense Ministry considers this a serious violation following the Khmer Rouge leaders' withdrawal from Phnom Penh. These people still have more serious plans to commit violations against the Cambodian people and UNTAC forces with the aim of blocking the Cambodian situation to prevent elections from being held in accordance with the UN plan and in order to move toward seizing power for themselves through the force of arms.

The Defense Ministry denounces and considers this attack a brutal, genocidal act which humanity the world over denounces and categorically opposes. The SOC Defense Ministry reaffirms the SOC goodwill to continue close cooperation with UNTAC and other parties to correctly implement the agreement, no more no less, in order to bring peace and stability to the Cambodian people to enable them to exercise their right to self-determination through the election, which will take place in the near future.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 20 April

Hun Sen Visits Treang, Tram Kak Districts

*BK1904065993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
18 Apr 93*

[Summary] On 17 April, His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], and his wife, accompanied by high-ranking officials of the SOC Government and leading officials in Takeo Province, met and talked to people in Treang District in the compound of Phnum Sleng monastery in Prey Sloek commune.

Su Phirun, chairman of the provincial people's committee, said the people in Treang District are very honored by the visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and talked about the improvement of the local people's living standards.

Hun Sen expressed his pleasure at and deep regard for the welcome, which was evidence of the trust and confidence of the people in the leadership of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the SOC Government. He praised the efforts of the local population to improve their living standards. He denounced the genocidal Pol Pot regime for imposing harsh conditions on the people and for massacring over 3 million of our people.

Concerning the election campaign, Hun Sen stressed that, despite the violations of the election principle by some political parties, the CPP continues to respect the election principle in order to have the election of a constituent assembly to end the war in Cambodia. He called on the people in Treang District to think carefully before voting for any party because one vote can make us live or kill us. Afterward, Hun Sen, his wife, and delegation paid respect to the monks at Phnum Sleng monastery and prayed for genuine peace in the country.

On the morning of 18 April, Hun Sen and delegation attended a get-together and talked to people in Tram Kak District, also in Takeo Province. Nearly 40,000 welcomed the delegation and Hun Sen, one of the main contributors to the giving of a second life to the Cambodian people on 7 January 1979. The people in Tram Kak District expressed the conviction that only the CPP is fully capable of leading the Cambodian motherland toward peace and prosperity in the future.

During the visit Hun Sen conveyed the sentiments and best wishes of Their Excellencies Heng Samrin and Chea Sim and high-ranking CPP officials for the new year of the rooster to the people in Takeo Province, particularly in Tram Kak District. Hun Sen talked about development over the past 14 years and more, which had taken place despite a situation of war and peace in the country and attempts by the genocidal regime to return to power.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed joy at seeing the all-round development and improvement of the local people's living standards. He stressed that the CPP is one of the major parties and the most sincere in implementing the Paris agreement, and he talked about the importance of the upcoming general election. He called on the people to exercise caution before voting for any party. He said if the CPP wins the election, it will not allow the genocidal regime to occur again in Cambodia and he guaranteed that the CPP will protect the people's lives, ownership, jobs, and all kinds of rights and freedom. He warned that if the CPP loses, the genocidal regime will come back to Cambodia.

Hun Sen Addresses Voters in Kompong Cham 10 Apr

*BK1604114593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
10 Apr 93*

[Speech by Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers, in Kompong Cham on 9 April—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed compatriots attending this solemn meeting held as part of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP]'s election campaign, those who are dear to me, to my wife, and to all officials present here: The election campaign started on 7 April—that is, three days ago at the beginning of which CPP Chairman Chea Sim also made an address to the nation. Today, in my capacity as a candidate for Kompong Cham Province, I am most honored to use the city of Kompong Cham as a launching pad to issue the inaugural statement of our election campaign because I consider this place the heart of Kompong Cham Province itself.

Before going into detail, I have some nice words that I deem my duty to utter. First, because the start of the election campaign takes place right before the traditional New Year, I am duty-bound to express on behalf of the CPP and in my own name all the best wishes to the venerable Buddhist monks and compatriots on the occasion of the Year of the Rooster, Buddhist Era 2537. May the New Year bring with it hopes and shower upon you the five Buddhist blessings—namely, longevity, social prestige, happiness, strength, and enlightenment. Second, I must not forget to express profound thanks to all venerable Buddhist monks and all compatriots who voted for me during the 1981 elections. If my memory is good, I won 98.78 percent of the votes, which was overwhelming support for me. Thanks to that election I became a deputy, and through this position I was elected deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and then prime minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC] as of 1985—that is, for a total period of eight years now.

During my term as people's deputy of Kompong Cham and people's representative of the whole country through an election, I, Hun Sen, have never disappointed the electorate. Through these ballots, I have never done anything that can be considered a betrayal to the trust of all of you, venerable Buddhist monks and compatriots. I have never committed an act that is harmful to or inconsistent with the interests of the people. On the contrary, I have been considered by the people throughout the country and in the world as a man of some merit. Therefore, I avail myself of this opportunity to once again express thanks to the compatriots who voted for me to become a deputy because it is through the position of deputy that I have been able to fulfill a historic duty for the Cambodian nation and people. [applause].

I take this opportunity to thank the CPP and all officials and experts who have assisted our government and party and who have always assisted me so that I can successfully carry out my duty. Through these years of hard work, I have rallied a number of good intellectuals and experts to help me accomplish the historic mission of saving the Cambodian people and conjuring up peace in Cambodia.

At the same time, I would like also to thank the international community for rendering justice to the CPP and to

me personally. It is through this that a Paris Accord implementation and national reconstruction process has been going on smoothly.

Venerable Buddhist monks, beloved compatriots: I have just talked about the primary duty that I have to carry out for the compatriots in Kompong Cham Province who have supported me during my execution of this difficult job. Allow me to stress that over the past 14 years and since we had the National Assembly, without the support of the compatriots in Kompong Cham Province and those throughout the country, especially in Kompong Cham itself whose population amounts to one-seventh of the entire population, it would not be possible for me and the CPP to accomplish this very difficult task. Therefore, the support of the people, of the party members, and of the party and administrative officials at all levels is most necessary. And at this moment, the CPP still needs this support in the form of ballots that all Cambodians must cast for the party so that we can carry on the historic mission of continuing the Cambodian nation's survival and development. I would like to thank you in advance for the votes that you will give to the CPP, to Mr. Heng Samrin, to Mr. Chea Sim, and to myself. [applause]

Venerable Buddhist monks, beloved compatriots: The upcoming election is of vital importance because it relates to the survival or death of our country. One vote we cast can be used to give us life or kill us. This is because the vote is linked to arrangements for the future political system of Cambodia. I would like to inform you that if this election is just an election for changing deputies, civil servants, provincial governors, ministers, or the prime minister, I will not take part in it. Of course, I will never abandon the CPP. I will not desert it, for this party has given me life and enabled me to serve the nation and become a good son of Cambodia who has shared weal and woe with the people and who has enjoyed the support of the people. For this reason, under whatever circumstances and in whatever situation, I will never abandon the CPP. I will not desert it even if I become an ordinary person, a farmer, a peasant, or a columnist.

If this election is merely a process to change deputies, ministers, or the prime minister, I will not run in it and instead I will work as a government adviser or an honorary adviser to the party, helping it as much as it is possible for me to help. This is because although I have passed my 41st birthday by just five days, I feel extremely tired. [Words indistinct] they shed tears after seeing the amount of work I had to do. When I was a young boy, my parents implored me to study saying that they had to work hard, sweating and worrying very much so that I could learn and become better off in life. Now I tell them: In the past you worked hard sweating and worrying 10 times more than usual, but at present I have to work much harder sweating and worrying 1,000 times more than usual, for the decisions that I make means life or death to the Cambodian people throughout the country. Because each decision is a matter of life or

death and because it means the development or the backwardness of the Cambodian people, of the whole nation, I have to exert great efforts and spend much of my time on it. For this reason, I always think that when the circumstances permit, I will ask for permission to retire early. Now, however, if I do so, if Mr. Heng Samrin and Mr. Chea Sim do so—that is, if each of us retires just for our own selfish interest—it would be dangerous for our nation because this election is not just a process to change the prime minister, ministers, deputies, or provincial and district governors; it is a change of the political system itself.

And venerable monks and compatriots should take a closer look at past changes of political systems in the country. General Lon Nol used a coup d'état to change the political system from the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Popular Socialist Party] regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to the Khmer Republic regime. What consequences did we get from such a change of political regimes? I would like to inform you that we got nothing good out of it. What we got was a nationwide outbreak of war. A change of the political system was made through a coup d'état on 18 March 1970 and as a result, a peaceful country was immediately plunged into the flames of war. This was the result of a vicious change of the political system.

When the Khmer Rouge used their military forces to change the political system once again by replacing the Khmer Republic regime of Marshal Lon Nol with Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea regime, what have our Cambodians received, except millions dying and everything being destroyed almost to the ground?

That is the result of the change of the political system. We tried hard to put an end to the existence of the Pol Pot political regime. No one at this moment can imagine what would have happened to Cambodia if the Pol Pot regime remained in power to the present. We have resorted to all means, even to the point of letting ourselves be insulted as a foreign lackey, a Vietnamese lackey, or a foreign puppet. We have never been afraid of such a stigma. What is important to us is to save the Cambodian people from calamity—that is, to put an end to the existence of the Pol Pot political regime and replace it with a new one, that is, the regime under which we are now living. Although it is not perfect, this is a regime that made it possible for us to live again and to develop, working from scratch until we have everything now.

We have put an end to the regime of genocide, the regime of communal labor and communal kitchens, the regime under which there were no schools, no currency, no marketplaces, no cities, and no religions. Now, we have recreated everything that once was just memory. Although it is not without blemishes, under this regime we have progressed from the state of the have-not to the present state of the have, and all compatriots can see that we now have Buddhism, Islam, and other religions such as Christianity restored and Cambodian, Islamic, and

other ethnic traditions revived through the installation of the SOC. Without the SOC regime maybe we would never have Buddhist monks, Islam, and other religions as we now have; without the SOC regime maybe we would still not have religions, marketplaces, schools, students, teachers, and lecturers now operating actively in all educational establishments; without the SOC regime maybe we would not have our elders and parents left for us to cherish and respect and would not own bikes, motorcycles, land, and other private properties as we now do; and, moreover, without destroying the Pol Pot regime and replacing it with the SOC regime maybe we would not be alive now.

I say all of this so we can see what we have accomplished. We have changed the political system from a blood-thirsty regime, a regime that massacred the people, a regime that had nothing to a regime of life and development.

Now, in the upcoming election, if the CPP loses, we will surely change to another regime whose advocates have been promising that if they win they will do better. But will it really be better?

Venerable monks and compatriots, this is what I want to caution all of you against. Be extra careful about this matter. One saying goes like this: The snare never forgets the heron, but the heron does forget the snare. The Pol Pot regime will always remain polpotist. Pol Pot's propensity for massacre remains uncurbed. The polpotists are bent on massacring people now and they will remain so in the future.

Therefore, the decision to be made is a decision of vital importance to the nation and to the survival of each voter himself. The Pol Pot regime can be compared to the snare that will never fail to catch the heron. We, however, must not become the ever-forgetful herons, otherwise we might get snared again.

In the past, Lon Nol promised that they would bring good things to the country if he were in charge, but he turned out to be as bad as a nightmare. The Khmer Rouge promised that if we helped them topple the Lon Nol regime, they would bring about a better change, but instead of getting a better life we had to live through the worst experience one could ever dream of. Now, we cannot imagine it if Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and the CPP lose the election. What would we have to experience again? I love to say that 10 riel in my pocket today is worth more than 20 riel promised for tomorrow. Therefore, when you hear a distant thunder, do not rush in to empty the water jars. You cannot be certain yet that there will be rain.

I raise this issue to impress upon you that this election is very important. It is tantamount to a change of the political system, for this election is to elect the constituent assembly. I want to make this point very clear.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to talk to all compatriots about our future. I have just said that if the

CPP loses, our political system will be replaced. As a result of this change of regimes, we cannot be certain of what we will become. There is nothing that can be better than the SOC regime. As far as the political, human, and financial resources are concerned, no other party can do better than the CPP. I am not going to repeat what I have already said in my past three statements to the compatriots. I do not want to raise the same issues again. The compatriots must have already heard and seen them either on radio or television and a number of you must have read them in the newspapers. I do not want to talk about the same issues again. I also wish very much to avoid touching on a number of political parties as I stated the other day at Vihear Suor when I dealt quite strongly with the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, an ally of the Khmer Rouge. I no longer want to say anything that will directly affect that party. We are going to see whether or not it will change its attitude and behave itself better. If it does not, we will think more about it. Now we will issue a reminder as follows: If you want to win the election, do not just go around calling Hun Sen one-eyed Jack. If you want to win votes do not go around insulting people; you should speak about your policy, what you will do if you win, for this is an election campaign. You must not try to win through intimidations or insults.

I do not want to use this opportunity to directly criticize any political parties. I only want to stress that if the CPP wins—just now I said that if the CPP loses, there will be big trouble—now, if the CPP wins what will the Cambodian people get from this victory? I have just said that Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen—old and young alike—will continue to forge ahead without desertion and will take part in the national leadership without running away. Let me make this comparison: Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen, as well as other leaders, are like the helmsmen of a ship sailing through a storm or a strong current. If the helmsmen abandon the ship, the ship might go in the wrong direction or might capsize, thus bringing calamity upon the the country. For this reason, we must carry on. If Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen, leaders of the CPP, win, what will the people get from this CPP victory?

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to declare to the compatriots who are voters in Kompong Cham Province and, if possible, to the compatriots throughout the country via the radio and television in Phnom Penh: The CPP has two main goals. We usually set two goals as surely the compatriots must have already seen and heard of the activities of this party. The first goal is to end the war and bring about peace and national reconciliation. This is the first important goal. The second goal is to end the poverty of the Cambodian people. The CPP has only these two most important goals.

Now allow me to deal with the first goal of the CPP. Ending the war would bring about peace and national reconciliation. The CPP has opted for the policy of negotiations in order to end the war. The compatriots

have already seen that this is a party which has held the most important key to the Cambodian settlement. Why? Because should the CPP refuse to negotiate and sign agreements, the other parties would not be able to post pictures of their leaders on tree trunks as they are doing now and these politicians would not be fortunate enough to return home, be reunited with their families in the motherland, set up political parties in the country, and stump for votes as they are doing now. This is because they would now be either in the jungles or along the Cambodian-Thai border or in some foreign country if our party had refused to negotiate and sign agreements. Other parties would not be here now. This party held the key because it was wielding administrative powers in the country, in the capital, and was controlling more than 90 percent of the territory. If this party had refused to open the airport and the border passes, no one could have entered the country. We did not choose to use war in order to end war. We chose a political means to end it. The compatriots know that very well.

On this occasion, I would like to thank all venerable monks and compatriots for supporting the policy of the CPP and for supporting me and entrusting in me the historic mission of holding on behalf of the party, government, and people the negotiations which began with the dialogue between His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen at Fere-en-Tardenois, France, on 2 December 1988. At that time, all of them—be it the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann, or a number of countries concerned—promptly objected to the talks between HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and me. However, in the end the CPP's policy of holding negotiations was crowned with success, progressing from the Sihanouk-Hun Sen stage to the regional conference called the Jakarta informal meetings to the Paris international conference at the conclusion of which we signed the accord.

This is the correctness of the policy of ending war to bring about national reconciliation. We did not try to end the war through the use of military force and we did not want to take prisoners of war. Instead, we promoted national reconciliation by allowing all parties and all individuals with different tendencies to set up political parties and compete democratically. The CPP will continue to do that. If the CPP wins, all other parties that conduct lawful activities and activities regarded as constructive and beneficial to the nation will be allowed to exist and to do business in Cambodia and to take part in the Cambodian community.

A number of parties even before they win have already declared that if they win, the Hun Sen family, the families of Heng Samrin and Chea Sim will be totally uprooted to the point that even babies in their cradles will not be spared.

A few days ago a Cambodian lawyer in the United States made a direct phone call to me after having an argument with a FUNCINPEC member. This member said in the office of the lawyer—at first he visited the lawyer to ask

for help in a lawsuit but later tried to make a political convert of the lawyer—so he said, first, that Hun Sen was poisoned and was under treatment at a hospital; no one knew whether he would live or die; and, second, that if his party wins, Hun Sen will not even have time to take a plane, that Hun Sen will not have time to flee. This lawyer did not know me. When he heard my name mentioned, he called me at 1215, or 0015, Washington time. He asked: Are you Hun Sen? I said: Yes, I am. From where do you call me? He said: I am a Cambodian lawyer in the United States. Are you really Hun Sen? I said: Yes, I am Hun Sen. He said: But you are said to be poisoned and in a coma.... And I was having lunch at that time. [laughter]

See, they are so despicable. They do that to me, Hun Sen. I would not mind if I were a nobody that no one knows. That is one thing. Another thing is that they said if they win, Hun Sen will not have time to flee. All of that is completely contrary to the policy of peace and national reconciliation. While Hun Sen lets other political parties come in and compete democratically, other parties instead make advance threats that if they win they will not let Hun Sen live. This is totally opposite. We allow them to come in from the border, from Paris to set up parties. We have not done any harm to them; we even provide them protection. Now they say that if they win they will kill us. How ironic! Therefore, they are not much different from Pol Pot. All of you can get yourselves ready. All those who have stayed with Hun Sen for the past dozen years must be targets of their killing. In other words, we can say that FUNCINPEC is very bad, that it is not much different from the Khmer Rouge. Actually they are now making undisguised threats to the people. The businessmen who own hotels and restaurants are now being asked to pay taxes, even before FUNCINPEC wins! There were threats that they would regret it, that they would be forced to pack up if that party wins. There was also a threat that the party would bulldoze everything. This specific threat was made by Ranariddh himself in 1988-89 to frighten Cambodian-Americans away from coming to invest in Phnom Penh. He said that if FUNCINPEC wins it will bulldoze everything. This is Pol Pot all over again. He is not different from Pol Pot. He is even more cruel than Pol Pot, I would love to warn you. If you have a constructive intellectual, you can be sure the country will progress rapidly. However, if you have a murderous intellectual, then you can be sure the killing will be fast and widespread. Why? Look at Khieu Samphan, Son Sen, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary; they are all former students in France. If those who have big diplomas play at being murderers, they are certain to be very versatile in the killing. Thus, a constructive intellectual can help make the nation prosper fast and a murderous one can kill lots of people very fast. For example, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan massacred more than three million Cambodians in just three years eight months and 20 days.

Let me recall that the CPP's goal is to end the war and bring about peace and national reconciliation, using

peaceful means to do so. We use this means to mobilize human, intellectual, and material resources for national reconstruction. Of course, the CPP also sets conditions for all of that. What are our conditions? They are: peace and national reconciliation on the basis of preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime, on the basis of treasuring all social gains, be it public properties or private properties, that we have been working hard to achieve for the past 14 years. The CPP sets such conditions because they are the demands of the Cambodian people whose wish is never to see the Pol Pot regime brought back to Cambodia and whose desire is to protect their own properties from being confiscated.

Therefore, I would like to reaffirm that we will continue to implement this policy—namely, the policy of peace and national reconciliation based on preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and all attempts to confiscate or undermine the properties of the Cambodian people. The CPP assert before all venerable Buddhist monks and compatriots that if this party wins it will resolutely see to it, first, that the genocidal Pol Pot regime will never return to Cambodia and, second, that no one will ever again undermine or confiscate public as well as private properties as in 1975. This, I believe, certainly accords with the desire of the compatriots in general; no one wants to be dragged away and clubbed to death with bamboo stakes or the back of hoe heads as in the period from 1975 to 1978; no one wants to see his home, cattle, land, cars, motorcycles, bikes, carts, wrist-watches, jewels, and other valuables taken away from him; no one wants to be separated from his wife or children. All of this is guaranteed not to happen under the policy of national reconciliation.

However, do not forget that [words indistinct] in establishing an alliance with Pol Pot they never thought of the untold danger posed to the society and each citizen by the Pol Pot regime. Allow me to assure you, Venerable and compatriots, that no other party dares make this guarantee. The CPP dares make it because the CPP is the one who toppled Pol Pot 14 years ago and who has been able to block him out since then. And now we continue to be able to withstand Pol Pot. Even UNTAC has asked us protection for its own survival. I would like to stress that the Pol Pot issue is not just a topic for conversation. Pol Pot has been killing Cambodians during the past year of accord implementation. He has killed Cambodians, ethnic Vietnamese, and even UNTAC personnel. Yesterday, he killed one more UNTAC staffer in Kompong Thom. I would like to mourn the death of the Japanese UNTAC volunteer who was killed in Kompong Thom. There is a Japanese newspaper here. The correspondent of this newspaper is asked to please transmit my condolences to the bereft family and all Japanese people who are mourning the death of the slain worker.

Pol Pot is not a laughing matter. He is not a topic for making jokes. He is becoming more and more vicious, killing dozens of people and wounding dozens of others in a single attack when they were watching video. He killed dozens of ethnic Vietnamese and wounded dozens

of others in a single attack. He killed dozens at a time in many places, including babies. This is a revived act of genocide. For this reason, I ask you to pay particular attention to the fact that if the CPP loses, Pol Pot will return; and if Pol Pot returns, no life will be spared. Only the CPP has sufficient forces to the point that it is now providing protection even for UNTAC.

Concerning the question of guaranteeing ownership, it is undeniable that if the CPP wins, that if Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim win, this question will no longer be a question, for it is these people, it is this party that has led the people to achieve ownership. True, many of our citizens have been in possession of only second-hand motorcycles and second-hand cars. Concerning the possession of these second-hand vehicles, a few of our National Assembly members have lodged a protest with me. They asked the government not to import used cars and motorcycles. I retorted that everybody wants to ride new cars and new motorcycles. But not everybody has enough money. Since most of us do not have enough money, why should we not drive these used cars? I, too, want to have a brand-new motorcycle. Every motorcycle-owner wants a brand-new motorcycle; but since we do not have enough money, let us ride second-hand motorcycles for the time being. A lot of people own both second-hand and brand-new vehicles, both in Phnom Penh and in the provinces. If you do not have enough money, buy used ones; when you have money, go for the new ones. If you do not have much money, ride a motorcycle; when you have a lot, buy cars. If you do not have enough, buy a bike, waiting for when you have enough to buy a motorcycle. And so on. This is common practice now.

We are far better than before when we had nothing at all. This is what the CPP has achieved.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the compatriots that a number of parties have advertised abroad and are advertising here, in the country that if they win they will reclaim the pre-1970 ownerships. I take this opportunity to assure all venerable and compatriots of the CPP's policy on this ownership issue. Why did the CPP decide to implement the policy of allocating ownerships as they were held at the time, of maintaining ownerships as they are now. What was the original cause that obliged this party to implement such a policy?

I would like to ask our radio and television to broadcast this point all over the country: The policy of the CPP to hand over ownerships to the people was not formulated only in 1986, 1987, or 1988. We had this policy for a long long time. The problem that we faced at the time was how to dole out these ownerships, whether we should give the pre-1970 ones to the people or should we give all properties as they were contemporarily occupied by the people. We went through a long period of research. I was one of the leading actors in the economic game of Cambodia. I took part in all committees and during the fifth congress I chaired the congress' documentation committee. In subsequent congresses I was always

appointed by the party to chair the documentation committee which played a major role in making economic reforms and formulating economic policies.

I would like to inform you, Venerable and compatriots, that finally this party has decided in its policy to allot ownerships as they were held by the people at the time. You gain ownership over places in which you actually live and you actually do business. Why? What was the point of departure that led toward such a decision? I would like to inform you that the Pol Pot regime was responsible for the confiscation of the Cambodian people's property. As all compatriots know, they mobilized all land, property, and production means and placed them under communal ownership and work cooperatives. [Words indistinct] not myself, not Mr Heng Samrin or Mr. Chea Sim. We were all liberated from the Pol Pot regime and all compatriots know well what the Pol Pot regime had done to us. They mobilized land, property, and production means and placed them under communal ownership and work cooperatives.

I would like to raise this hypothesis: If we must revise ownership and return the situation to what it was before 1970 or before 1975, we would surely have to move the people again throughout the country. Those in Prey Veng would have to be moved back to Kompong Cham and those in Kompong Cham back to Svay Rieng or Kratie and those in one district would have to be moved back to another district. If the old ownerships must be restored, everybody would be affected.

I would like to introduce two resulting situations, and let me deal with the urban areas first. In this case, I would like to raise the matter between Son Sann and myself. On 25 October 1991, that is, two days after the signing of the Paris Accord the big five [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] held an urgent meeting with the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Paris. The big countries held that funds should be raised from among the countries to buy or rent houses for SNC members coming in from abroad. This was because these countries thought that it was not right to seize old houses and return them to their former owners. During that meeting Mr. Son Sann said: You do not have to find the money, just give me back my house.

This was what he said, very tactlessly, and it made me quite angry. I said: Excellency Son Sann, we already discussed that in Beijing in July 1991. We already agreed that I was not responsible for chasing the people out of their houses; it was the Khmer Rouge.

At that time, Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen sat opposite us and I sat next to his highness [Sihanouk]. I said: The Khmer Rouge was responsible for driving the people from the cities, townships, and houses. It was not me. What do you expect me to do? In 1979 the towns were deserted and when the people returned they just occupied the empty houses. Some of the houses were repaired like new. Others that were too decrepit were knocked down and new houses were built

on the land. Some houses have changed hands four or five times already. What can I do now? I cannot evict them just like that. Excellency Son Sann, I frankly ask you to settle that matter with the present tenants yourself. But mind you, we are against the use of force to evict people. You go and deal with them yourself. The government will only help you in the ownership transfer. But I would like to warn you beforehand that even I who am the prime minister, who have all the powers and the protection of soldiers and policemen, let alone you who come from France, would surely be hacked if I tried to evict them. If you do not believe me, Excellency, go try to evict them yourself and see if they would not hack you.

[Words indistinct] he said he was too old. Just let him try and see if they would not hack him.

Allow me to inform you of this, of the many lawsuits at all provincial and city tribunals. Most of them are like this: Mr. X occupied a house in 1979 and he asked Mr. Y, a relative or a friend of his, to come over and live with him out of commiseration in 1980. Now, both X and Y have the right to the same house. As a result, both have to go to the court for a decision. And there are cases like this all over the country now.

See, if you try to evict them, you can be sure to be hacked to death. Allow me to tell you that only one out of 10,000 of all the people in towns is lucky enough to live in his old house. The other 9,999 out of 10,000 have acquired new ownerships. Therefore, if Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim lose, you can be sure to be evicted and have your houses taken away. Do you agree to that? Do you agree to have your houses seized? They have said that they are going to reclaim their properties. Son Sann has said that. Prince Ranariddh of FUNCINPEC has also said that. Consequently, if you want to stay in the houses you are living in now you must vote for the CPP because not only will the CPP refrain from evicting you but it will protect your ownership as well. Who will evict you? There are those who have registered their properties abroad. The ownership of some houses has been placed in the bank since 1975 as collateral for loans to finance the owners' flight abroad. Now they are back and want to reclaim their old properties. The people who live in the provincial capital, even if the houses are new, should not forget that the land is old and belongs to others. The same thing applies to Phnom Penh.

In the rural areas, as you know, the Khmer Rouge moved the people from one region to another, from the west to the east, and from the east to the south in their attempt to completely uproot ownership in what they call implementing the collectivization and equalizing the people.

In some areas, however, there were no demographic transfers but all the land, the cattle, the carts, and the pots and pans were placed under the cooperatives. What could we do to undo all that mess? Right after 1979 we allowed the people to stay where they were and to work the land and share the profits so they could survive. The

longer they stayed the more difficult it became for them to move out. I think it is not easy to move the people back to their old places.

Let me cite one example: A man in Kompong Siem after a series of transfers found himself living in Prey Chhor. After 1979 he refused to come back to Kompong Siem, choosing to stay in Prey Chhor instead. I am not talking about ricefields or orchards, but just about the village land. This man now prefers to live in Prey Chhor and refuses to come back to Kompong Siem. His village land is 12 meters wide by 30 meters long. During the past 14 years he has managed to build a house—whether it is thatched or tiled, it is a house for him to live in all the same. He has dug a drinking well and has planted three coconut trees that now bear fruit as well as three areca trees and two clumps of betel for his mother-in-law to chew. Now if we force him to come back to Kompong Siem, dismantling his house and all his possessions in the process, do you think he will accept that? No, he will not. He will not accept to leave behind his ricefields for which he has built good embankments and his backyard garden which has already borne him good fruits and nice vegetables.

Therefore, if we have to revise land ownership, we will have to move the people around throughout the country all over again.

Now allow me to talk a little about a group of double-grab people. Many of these double-grabbers came into being with the arrival of UNTAC and various political parties. Who are they?

Let me cite only the case in Kang Meas. When Mr. Son Sann's party arrived, it incited a number of people to fight for and win back property in the Peam Chikang market. This affair was so bad that his highness had to ask me to look into it and report back to him. Among them was a man who did not know Phnom Penh very well. He lived in Peam Chikang but never knew Phnom Penh very well before. After being moved back and forth he ended up living in Phnom Penh and refused to go back to Peam Chikang. In Phnom Penh he occupied a quite nice brick house. But he was not satisfied with just owning that new property and tried to get back his old property in Peam Chikang. This is what is called a double-grabber. If you want the house in Peam Chikang, you must hand back to its former owner the house you now occupy in Phnom Penh.

There are also many similar cases in Kompong Cham town. Many who now live in Phnom Penh and acquired ownership of places there in 1979 have lodged complaints with UNTAC trying to reclaim ownership of places in Kompong Cham. The people in Kompong Cham town must never try to become double-grabbers. Do not forget that the houses where you are living now also have former owners. If you want to reclaim your old properties, you must first return your present houses to their former owners. If all of this were to happen, though, there would be confusion throughout the country. Then

who will stand to lose? It is the people in the countryside, those who have already built houses, planted trees, and dug wells. They would have to dismantle everything and move around again. The ones who stand to gain would be those coming from abroad. Some of them owned thousands of hectares of land, rubber plantations, coconut plantations, and countless villas. They already have houses abroad and they would get their villas back.

Therefore, I would like the people throughout the country to understand the historic circumstances under which the CPP had to adopt the present ownership policy: If you already have a place to stay, keep it. The CPP will continue to protect all existing ownership in the cities as well as in the countryside.

Some families complained that they had two hectares of land in the past but now own only one. However, do not forget that with two hectares in the past you did not own a tile-roofed house nor did you have a motorcycle. Now, although you have only one hectare you already have a tile-roofed house and a motorcycle. And what is important, this is much better than having nothing at all and better than having everybody massacred. Many citizens did not own land in the past. Now they own land. This is better than having everybody massacred and better than losing everything. You must work harder and improve on what you already have. This is what I want to tell all compatriots concerning the CPP's decision to adopt such an ownership policy. This is no laughing matter. If we have to move the people throughout the country, transferring those in Kompong Cham to Svay Rieng and those in Svay Rieng to Pursat, for example, it would be another mass demographic transfer and everybody will lose. Only those who come from overseas will gain.

Therefore, if the CPP loses both those who live in the cities and in the countryside should be prepared to pack up and get out: You will surely be evicted from your houses. I have to make this clear. Even at this moment, the other parties are already making ownership revision one of their campaign issues. Maybe after hearing this speech they will make some changes in their campaign tactics. Nevertheless, I would like to remind you that the snare never forgets the heron. The other parties will not really change their policy. They might change their appearances from satans and demons for a short while into gods, indras, or brahmas. In the end, however, their true satanic and demoniac colors will come through, for their true nature is to revise and reclaim the pre-1970 or pre-1975 ownerships.

After I said all of this, maybe they might amend their campaign tactics in the next few days. However, do not forget that they cannot shed their true colors. They might be able to transform their appearances momentarily, but they will always be satans and demons. You should clearly understand this.

A blind tiger is not necessarily a nice tiger, for it never hides its claws.

Here is a poem: A flock of birds flies in position; a big tiger hides in the wood; the birds take refuge in a big tree to avoid the hot sun.

A school of fish swims in the pond; a blind tiger should not be mistaken as tame; he does not hide his claws.

Do not be confused: Tigers never hide their claws and blind tigers are not necessarily tame. Even if some of them pretend to be nice, one day they might break your neck. Likewise, parties coming from abroad are playing politics and are full of pretenses.

I now would like to continue informing you of the CPP's policy. As its goal number one, the CPP aims to end the war and achieve peace and national reconciliation based on democratic competition and the exclusion of Pol Pot. Nevertheless, Pol Pot refuses to take part in the elections. But we must see to it that the elections take place and to a certain extent we have succeeded in this endeavor; leaders of various parties are competing with one another. And I am also a party leader.

This is the truth. I have been in that position for 14 years. Whether I have claws or not you must already know by now. Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen have never massacred the Cambodian people. The Muslim brothers who used to be reviled and massacred in the past now enjoy equal rights and are respected and esteemed under the law of the SoC. In the past, Muslims were insulted and their [words indistinct]. Now many Muslims are holding high-ranking positions. Uncle Mat Li himself is a National Assembly member. Have there ever been Muslims working closely with ethnic Khmers like this before? Under Pol Pot, the Muslims were slaughtered. In the past, ethnic Khmers and Muslims did not mix. Now we work together and coexist like brothers.

The ethnic people of the northeast in the past were insulted as being primitives. Now some ethnic people from the northeast are taking part in the national leadership. So are the ethnic Thais from Koh Kong. We are successful not only in just preaching national reconciliation; we have united the 18 ethnic groups in Cambodia, living together and sharing power. Foreign residents, both Chinese and Vietnamese, live under the status of residents [words indistinct]. Cambodian citizens of different nationalities enjoy equal rights before the law. Their mores and traditions are preserved. Under Pol Pot, the Muslim brothers were forced to eat pork, which is against their religion. Now the Muslim brothers, clerics, and personalities have seen their religion, Islam, revived thanks to the establishment of the SOC. Buddhism, Islam, and other religions were all revived by the SOC when all of us did not have religions. However, I would like to stress two points for the information of all compatriots who are Buddhists as well as Muslims and followers of other religions:

First, all religions in Cambodia were revived by the SOC and no one else at a time when no religions were tolerated in the country. This is the first point that I have to raise and stress, for it is the truth. The compatriots

used to call Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen the resuscitators of religions because religions were dead and we revived them.

Second, some people said that we did it only for political reasons. I would like to inform you that if we really were demagogues we would not have allowed [words indistinct]; we would just ban it; we would not have printed money in 1979. Some people called it communist money. When asked what is communism, they said: No money, communal houses, communal kitchens, no religions, and no schools. Then why should we bother to print money in 1979? It would have been easier for us just not to print it. But we do not have such a policy.

I was recently asked: How long will religions last?

I would like to answer this question by stressing that religions will last as long as people still believe in them. This is short and to the point. I have no other explanations.

So, on behalf of the CPP I would like to assert that religions, be it Buddhism, Islam, or any other religion, will last as long as the people still believe in them. If the people continue to believe in them, religions will last forever. If the people stop believing, then monks will not get food and will have to be defrocked. If the people still believe, then Buddhism will last not only for 5,000 years but for as long as 50,000 years. If the faithful continue to offer food and to go to the temples, then there will always be monks. If Muslim clerics and faithful continue to practice Islam, then there will always be the Koran. The same goes for Catholicism. [Words indistinct] since the people continue to believe in it.

Now I have been insulted as one-eyed Jack and at the same time they said I am incompetent. What can I do? [passage indistinct]

So the policy of the CPP is to end the war and bring about peace on the condition that Pol Pot must be prevented from returning to power. [Words indistinct] there is another important goal. It is not just ending the Pol Pot regime and staying alive; the CPP has the specific goal of improving the people's lives, enabling them to have food to eat and clothes to wear, to get education, and to have some entertainment as well.

This is a political goal. [Words indistinct] it is easier said than done. It is not easy to do it. It is very difficult. The various parties are now making campaign promises. I saw them on television. As I said in Vihear Suor, if they could do what they promise to do, Cambodia would be even richer than Japan, France, or America. Let them make promises; it is not easy to keep them. If you do not work hard there is no way to become better off. And if the government does not have a correct policy, then there is no way to make the people live and prosper.

As a matter of fact, the Pol Pot regime worked around the clock, not just eight hours a day, and all through the year, from dusk to dawn and from dawn to dusk. Pol Pot

forced the people to produce half a kilogram of excrement each by giving them half a can of rice to eat. How could they produce half a kilo of excrement, if they only had half a can of rice to eat? This was what happened under Pol Pot. The people were given half a can of rice gruel to eat and were demanded to produce half a kilo of excrement. How much can people excrete? And the harder the people worked the less rice gruel they received.

Under the present regime, the harder you work, the more you harvest and put in your own granary for your own benefit. To end the people's poverty, the people must make their own effort. This is one thing. Another thing is that it also requires that the CPP have a correct policy, as a matter of fact, all parties must have correct policies. If the party is not behaving correctly, does not have a correct policy, then it cannot bring prosperity to the people. [Words indistinct] also mentioned it. An old man in Ta Moen commune of Battambang District—he was a village sage—asked his fellow villagers: We are better off thanks to whom? The villagers answered in unison: We are better off thanks to our own efforts. The old man said: Most correct! No party can put the money in your pockets forever. If it helps you, then it can help you only occasionally, not every day.

Of course, if each family, if each individual does not make effort, then there can be no development.

However, the sage asked another question: Why is it that under the Pol Pot regime, when we made so much effort, we could not make ends meet?

This is the opposite. Under Pol Pot the people worked hard but instead of prospering they became poorer. Now we work hard but we become rich. This is because of the party's political framework. They can make the people into haves or have-nots. Before the 1970 war, each family spent dozens of years building itself after the French era. Many could not make it. Many failed to own tile-roofed houses, motorcycles, or even small bikes. Now, after just 14 years and starting from scratch they have tile-roofed houses, bikes, motorcycles, television sets, and even video cassette players. This is the truth.

In the past, during my school days, we had to go to Kroch Chhma or Stoeng Trang or even Phnom Penh just to take a secondary school entrance exam. Now, however, in many places students leaving elementary school can go directly to secondary school on the spot. What further conclusions can we draw from that? The parties should acknowledge it. You should not ignore the truth. You cannot hide from the sun with your hands. We do not consider ourselves the sun, but the rebirth of the nation is like the sun that you cannot conceal with your hands. Each of our compatriots who in 1979 did not even have a pair of shoes and wore only black clothes now at this meeting is dressed in clothes made of good material. Coming here I saw a lot of bikes and motorcycles parked outside. I appeal to the thieves—especially the thieves who are members of FUNCINPEC—not to steal the

bikes and motorcycles of those who are attending this meeting. Prince Ranariddh said that everybody supports his party, even the thieves. I said please take all the thieves [laughter] because the thieves are not on good terms with the CPP which is the ruling party. With a sense of duty, the CPP always arrests a thief if it finds one. For this reason, most of the thieves join FUNCINPEC. Thus, I appeal to them, especially the thieves of FUNCINPEC, not to steal our bikes.

Thus, we now own bikes and motorcycles. What further comments can we make? Many who before 1970 did not own a bike now have bikes for their children to ride to school. What more can I say about that?

In the past, let us just say that between 1940 and 1970, for 30 years most people were destitute. Now for only 14 years and from scratch we have all of this. What more can I say? No comments. There is no deafness worse than the deafness of people with good ears who refuse to listen and there is no blindness worse than the blindness of those with good eyes who refuse to see. A number of parties refuse to acknowledge the truth. Their children attend schools that we built, but they refuse to acknowledge that. They drive on roads and bridges we built, and yet they refuse to acknowledge them. They continue to insult us. That is all they are good at. They refuse to see how many more high schools there are now compared to the pre-1970 period. There were 20,000-30,000 teachers before 1970 and now there are over 70,000. This should be acknowledged.

The bid to end the people's poverty is our policy. Now we are advancing steadily and we have succeeded to a certain extent. However, do not forget that we have not yet attained the goal we set for ending the people's poverty. Our effort to reach this goal is continuing. We are not backpedaling. This is because we are not yet satisfied. It is only human nature: human needs are like the sea. A saying goes: Even 10 rivers can never appease the sea. It is true, human needs are like the sea, never satiated.

In 1979, we tried to get just a pair of shoes. In 1989 we worked hard and tried to get a bike. Having a bike, we want a motorcycle; having a motorcycle, we want a car; having a Nissan or Toyota, we want a Mercedes Benz. Now having a black and white television set, we want to own a JVC color TV. The desire for more and better never ends. For women, in the past they wore only so-so shoes, now they are looking for pumps. [laughter]. As our desires increase, we want something new to replace the old stuff. The needs of human beings, like the needs of our regime, are not just eating to survive as they did during the heyday of the Polpotist regime. We want to have fun, to dress up, to put on perfume, to powder our faces. We do not just want to eat, then sit and grimace at one another. We do not want to be like that. We want to be happy. We want our children to dress up when they go to school. When our daughters are about to become adults, we need to beautify them. So we should continue

our work. We are not satisfied with what we have done yet. We still have a lot of work to do.

On this occasion, I would also like to talk a bit about the party's economic policy. A number of people are now criticizing the economic policy implemented by the CPP and the government led by myself. Now, I am completely exasperated. Dear compatriots, revered Buddhist monks, I have really become exasperated. When we still lacked an economy and when solidarity groups were set up in some areas and the state ran factories, we were accused of being communists. We have implemented the privatization policy for seven or eight years. Though we have given land to peasants and allowed foreign industrialists and companies to invest, to buy new machines, to run factories in order to sustain our workers, we have been accused of acting irresponsibly, and causing our economy to lose its independence. I am really exasperated and do not know what to do to please those people.

Now I have some competent economic advisers such as Mr. Kiet Chhon, who is also a candidate in this constituency. The other day in Srei Santhor District, when they saw Kiet Chhon they said he is not Kiet Chhon, but Kiet Chhon's brother. As for Prince Chakkrapong, they said he is not Chakkrapong, but a bogus prince. This is a really big lie. Mr. Kiet Chhon was appointed by the United Nations to advise the government on the state role in the market economy. Previously, he was an UN adviser in [word indistinct]. He has stopped working there and has become a government adviser. I have asked him to help formulate an investment policy and appointed him as chairman of the investment committee.

The issue of the rich and the poor in Cambodia has been raised. I cannot understand this. Now what should we do? Should we force the rich to become poor as it happened in the time of Pol Pot? Should we practice equality as they did in the Pol Pot era? Or should we improve the livelihood of the poor with cash contributions from the rich? These are the main questions. They are charging that now there is only a handful of rich people in Cambodia. [chuckle] How about in France, Japan, United States where there are also rich and poor people. Were there rich and poor people in previous generations? Yes. I would like to make it clear that this is the social process. It does not happen by chance. It is something that has happened in society for centuries. Mankind has gone through many epochs, such as the primitive age, slavery age, [words indistinct]. In the primitive age, everyone was as equal as in the Pol Pot era. But do not forget that the Polpotist era was not a primitive age. It was actually an age of slavery. In age of slavery, there were two castes—the slaves and the masters. The Polpotist group was the master while the entire Cambodian people were slaves. The latter were ordered to work and could be killed or used unconditionally. Angkar [term used by Khmer Rouge for organization] was the absolute master.

Afterwards, the society was subjected to Sakdephum [feudalism] in which there were two castes—vassals and lords. Sakde means power and Phum means land, that is lords and peasants. It was in the feudal era that the capitalist and bourgeois classes emerged, and the society continued to evolve. Now, although a regime is monarchic or nonmonarchic, classes—the capitalist, worker, peasant, and bourgeois classes—have emerged due to economic factors. At present, it is asked whether the state should make the rich become equally poor as in the time of Pol Pot; or the state should strive to elevate the living conditions of the poor and make them rich through the successful implementation of all economic roles and the utilization of all economic components, including the private sector, capitalists, farmers, workers, and small artisans—thereby prospering the country. I would like to reaffirm to the compatriots that we are absolutely not able to act like the Pol Pot regime. What we should do now is to improve the livelihood of the poor by utilizing the economic roles of the people with funds. For example, the Kompong Cham factory employed over 800 workers. The factory was closed due to the lack of spare parts, raw materials, and the workers not being paid. Later, a private company, via a successful bid made with the Agriculture Ministry, ran the factory. But after paying our workers for one or two months, the company said its operation was not profitable and asked for a termination.

Why? Because the factory could only produce cotton fabric that Cambodians no longer use. The fabric, which is 80 cm wide, can only be used to wrap corpses or cover tobacco leaves or seeds. The company claimed that the operation is absolutely nonproductive and withdrew. The state then had to find money to pay the 800 idle workers. As the state has nothing and the workers are jobless, what should we do? The state has no money to buy new machines—the old ones are only good for making cooking pots. Also, synthetic fabrics are now being used worldwide and the compatriots present here all wear clothing made of synthetic fabrics. The factory's cotton fabric has no market and cannot be sold. So what we should do now is to remove the old machines. But does the state have money to buy new machines to replace the old ones? No. Therefore, we need investors who will bring in their capital to install new machines. It is asked what we will get after the installation. We will solve the problem of the 800 jobless workers by providing them work. We will also sell the fabric from the factory to the people at a cheap price, as they are produced in our country and not shipped in by air or sea from abroad. The state will then have revenue to support the educational or health sector.

On the issue of workers being under the domination of factory owners, we should strive to find measures to prevent workers from being exploited by owners. However, it is impossible to forbid factory owners from pocketing the profits. I have always told my colleagues that we should conduct a thorough study. For example; Mr. A possesses \$10 million. If he puts his money in the

bank, he will earn at least \$100,000 in interest each month by not doing anything at all. With his money loaned to the bank, he will not need to do anything except to read newspapers. So if we want him to invest his \$10 million in running factories, we should allow him to earn at least \$105,000, \$110,000, or \$120,000 each month. He would never accept earning less or losing. If there were no factory owners, workers would remain jobless, goods would not be produced, and the state would continue to receive no taxes. So I would like to stress that what we should be concerned about is not the private, capitalist economy but the people's poverty, which has been extremely prolonged. Workers continue to be out of work and new school leavers are unable to find jobs. They cannot get even factory work after leaving school. No factory can provide them with employment. Moreover, if we have money to establish more factories, those who do not want to cultivate their land can work in factories. With investment in rubber plantations, we can fully exploit our land. We can export our rubber and collect taxes from the plantations.

They say that now Hun Sen has no economic independence. I do not understand what they mean by "no economic independence". Even the United States still needs and asks for Japanese investments. The United States, Australia sell houses and land to Japan, but the SOC has not yet issued a law allowing the sale of land to foreigners. Some houses are bought only in the name of Cambodians. If any dispute arises, those houses are still in the hands of the Cambodians. We have not yet sold anything to anyone. So I am not afraid to implement any form of economy, including the private, capitalist one. In the implementation of a liberal economy, if we do not encourage the private sector, what should we do then? Allowing the implementation of a liberal economy but wanting cooperatives to be created, and allowing the application of a liberal economy but wanting the state to run and control factories, what does this mean? I can never understand.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to thank all investors who have come to the SOC before and after the signing of the accord without hesitation for their full efforts as well as their cash, material, and technological investments in Cambodia. These have contributed to the reconstruction of Cambodia, the production of goods, and the creation of jobs for workers and the poor. I thank all of them. I am completely satisfied with the great contributions of the private sector in Cambodia over the past four or five years. In the flooding of 1991, the amount of aid provided by foreign countries was not even equal to 10 percent of the assistance given by the private sector. My appeal then was heeded by major merchants and investors [words indistinct]. The private sector has also provided the government with about 50 percent of funds for the construction of schools, monasteries, bridges, [words indistinct]. So the private sector in our country [words indistinct]. It is only the Polpotist

group's private sector that has misappropriated the people's property. Therefore, the state economy, the state-private economy, the private economy [passage indistinct]. The SOC has no plan to implement a nationalization policy or to again collectivize farms.

I think that it is time for me to conclude. Next time in other places, I will talk about each specific issue, about what we should do in the agricultural, industrial, educational sectors, and so on. Today, I have talked about a number of major political issues. However, in the end joint efforts, concerted actions should be made by all economic sectors, each individual, each family, the society as a whole, the party, and the state in order to end the people's poverty and rehabilitate the country and nation. The CPP will continue to carry out the task it has concretely performed for more than 14 years. We have started from scratch. So, is our party capable? Of course, it is. From empty hands, the party has built [words indistinct]. So, it has real ability, and not only empty promises.

On behalf of Kiet Chhon, Nhim Vanda, Dit Munti, Chhor Leanghuot, Im Sothi, Hun Nen, Mam Mot, Khin Chhaili, Em Sam-at, Prince Chakkrapong, Nhek Nou, and so on—the 18 candidates in this constituency—I would like to thank friends, Buddhist monks, and compatriots in advance. I hope all of you will vote for the Tevoda [supernatural being] party. You do not need to vote for any particular individual such as Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, or Hun Sen. What you should do is to vote only for the Tevoda party. If you vote for the Tevoda party, everyone will be elected, including Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim. I hope the people will vote for the party to enable Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and other leaders and candidates to continue to serve them.

I thank you in anticipation and hope that you will certainly vote for the CPP. I wish you all the best. Thank you.

Indonesia

Alatas Discusses Cambodian Crisis, G-7 Summit

BK2004080393 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0432 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Apr 20 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said Indonesia and France as cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) are making further efforts to solve the crisis in Cambodia, especially after the Khmer Rouge leader left Phnom Penh. Preparations for a statement on this question to be issued by Indonesia, France, the UN secretary general, and the five [permanent] members of the UN Security Council are now being made, Alatas told the press here Monday after reporting to President Suharto his plan to leave for Rome, Italy on Monday evening.

In Rome, Alatas is to hold talks with Portuguese Foreign Minister Barroso and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in efforts to settle the East Timor question. Alatas further said despite the withdrawal of the Khmer

Rouge officials from Phnom Penh for security reasons, they promised to attend sessions of the Supreme National Council (SNC). He also expressed the hope that the joint statement being prepared at the UN Headquarters in New York could be issued immediately.

During his tour abroad, Alatas will also visit Washington D.C. to hold talks with U.S. senior officials, including Secretary of State Warren Christopher on various matters concerning bilateral, regional, and international problems. On the occasion, Alatas said that he will also touch on the possible invitation for President Suharto as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) to attend the G-7 [Group of Seven] summit in Tokyo next July. However, I need to state that this issue will not be the only topic to be discussed with Christopher, Alatas said.

The Indonesian Foreign Affairs Ministry has not received information as yet from the Japanese Government on results of the G-7 ministerial meeting recently held in Tokyo, he noted, adding that the meeting was discussing the agenda for the summit. We keep on making efforts to enable President Suharto to meet with the G-7 heads of state, he added. G-7 groups Japan, the United States, France, Britain, Italy, Germany, and Canada.

Alatas also expressed the hope that during his stay in Washington he could meet with the White House senior officials, Congress members, and senators. According to Alatas, the planned talks with the congressmen and senators are of great importance as some of them have not yet understood matters on the integration of East Timor into Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Official: E. Timor Settlement Depends on Portugal

BK1804134593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Theo Sambuaga, deputy chairman of Parliamentary Commission I [dealing with national advisory board, foreign affairs, defense, security and national stability, and information] told newsmen in Jakarta today that Portugal should find an honorable way of settling the East Timor issue and stop discrediting Indonesia by hurling accusations and spreading unfounded information about it. He said that obviously, Indonesia had no problem with East Timor because East Timor is certainly an integral part of Indonesia.

Referring to the tripartite meeting between Indonesia, Portugal, and the United Nations secretary general in Rome on 21 April, Theo Sambuaga said that the settlement of the East Timor issue totally depended on the will of Portugal itself because so far, it was Portugal that refused to recognize the integration of East Timor into Indonesia.

The tripartite meeting is a follow up of the two visits made by UN special envoy Amos Wako to East Timor province. The second visit was from 5 to 7 April.

**Portugal Urged To Treat Timor Issue
'Realistically'**

*BK1904105993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[Text] Indonesia has urged Portugal to treat the East Timor issue more realistically to enable talks to move toward a settlement. Speaking after calling on President Suharto at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said UN-sponsored talks with the Portuguese foreign minister are still in an exploratory stage. Minister Ali Alatas briefed the head of state on, among other things, his planned departure for Rome, Italy to attend tripartite talks with Portuguese Foreign Minister Durao Barroso and the United Nations. From Rome, Minister Alatas will proceed to Karachi to attend the 21st ministerial conference of the Islamic Conference Organization and then Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Philippines**U.S. Troops To Receive Visas for Joint Exercises**

*HK2004032993 Quezon City MALAYA in English
20 Apr 93 p 2*

[Report by Carlito Pablo]

[Text] American forces based in the mainland United States, Guam, Hawaii, and Kobe, Japan will participate in this year's joint RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Balikatan [Cooperation] military exercises, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Manila has ordered its diplomatic posts in the these areas to issue so-called 9-E2 visas to participating American forces which shall accord them immunity for the duration of the exercises.

Sources said the move was taken to "allow them (American forces) to perform their work without anxieties" in the light of the absence of a status of forces agreement between the two countries similar to the agreement attached to the now expired Military Bases Agreement.

The exercises, which shall be held sometime between September to November this year, will test American military access to the country following the closure of its bases last year after the 1991 Senate rejected the proposed bases treaty.

PRC Officials Assure Ramos of Warm Welcome

*HK2004053093 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting
Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Apr 93*

[Text] PRC officials have assured President Ramos of their warm welcome for his scheduled trip to China. This was relayed to the Philippines by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Severino Reyes.

Meanwhile, the Department of Foreign Affairs has said there is now a remarkable change on the political processes in China as compared to the past decades. Reyes said that although political reforms in China have been moving slowly, its citizens now have more freedom to travel and organize.

One of the topics to be discussed during the president's visit will be the strengthening of economic and political relations between the Philippines and China. Ramos will also look into investment opportunities, and, at the same time, try to attract Chinese businessmen to invest in the country.

President Ramos will be in Beijing from 25-27 April, then will visit Shanghai and Guangzhou on the 28th and 29th respectively. On the 30th, the president will go to Hong Kong where he will meet with thousands of domestic helpers before flying home to Manila.

**Ramos To Seek Assurance on Hong Kong
Workers' Status**

*HK1904141993 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao
Network in Tagalog 0644 GMT 19 Apr 93*

[News conference by President Fidel V. Ramos, moderated by Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes, at the Malacanang Palace—live, in English]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Michael Bociurkiw] Good afternoon, sir. Michael Bociurkiw, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST. Sir, do you know... [changes thought] The Philippines has an agreement with the British and Hong Kong Governments to allow the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in the Bataan Transit Center. They go there from Hong Kong before being resettled to other Western countries. Apparently, the resettlement has stopped. The quota with the Philippine Government has been filled, and there are refugees stranded at a camp near Kai Tak in Hong Kong. Are you in favor of the process continuing, and do you know whether an entirely new agreement will have to be forged for the process to start again?

[Ramos] Let me just state that, actually, these arrangements are under a United Nations covenant of which the Philippines is a signatory. I am talking about the hosting by the Philippines of refugees under that covenant. Now, the specific problems of Hong Kong—let me refer you to the Department of Foreign Affairs. That is actually handling this situation specifically.

[Bociurkiw] But in principle, sir, you are in favor of this type of arrangement?

[Ramos] Well, as I said, we better refer you to the Department of Foreign Affairs because this is something they have been assigned to tackle.

[Bociurkiw] One more question I may ask, sir. In regard to your upcoming trip to Hong Kong, you may recall before we asked about the fate of the 80,000 or 90,000 or so Filipino domestic helpers in Hong Kong. When you

are in China or Hong Kong, do you intend to bring up this issue on what their status will be after 1997?

[Ramos] What we would want to do is keep the doors open for Philippine employment opportunities in Hong Kong and everywhere else. And so we would want to get assurances that the change in system will not close the door to employment opportunities in Hong Kong for Filipino nationals.

[Bociurkiw] And will you be raising any other issues with Hong Kong people, the Hong Kong Government or private sector?

[Ramos] Well, we will encourage investment by Hong Kong people in the Philippines, of course. And at the same time, we will also meet the Filipino community in Hong Kong for the purpose of listening to their problems and, if at all possible, for the president to make some on-the-spot decisions leading to solution of these problems.

[Reyes] We'll have the last two questions addressed to the president and then we will have Congressman Ermita [head of the Philippine panel holding talks in Indonesia with with Moro National Liberation Front]. Yes, Ichu.

[Ichu] Good afternoon, Mr. President. I just would like to beg your indulgence. Sir, this is a follow-up on Dario's question. Can we have your position on a specific issue: the ICO [Organization of Islamic Conference] being a third party in the MNLF talks.

[Ramos] I think this is already an agreement, and, as I said, if you will be so patient as to read the full text of the press statement, it's all there. And we stand by, we stand by the positions taken by the Philippine panel led by Congressman Ermita. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ramos Favors Extradition Treaties Within ASEAN

*HK2004033293 Quezon City MALAYA in English
20 Apr 93 p 2*

[Report by Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday pushed for the establishment of bilateral extradition treaties among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] to improve law enforcement in the region.

Speaking at the opening of the 13th ASEAN Chief of Police Conference at the EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue] Plaza Hotel, the president said the bilateral arrangements will facilitate the handing over of criminals in the region. They will also strengthen the campaign against drug trafficking and "high-tech" crimes such as forgery of credit cards.

So far, the Philippines has extradition treaties with Indonesia, signed on Feb. 10, 1986, and Thailand, March 16, 1981. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The president called for ASEAN cooperation in fighting drug trafficking, citing intelligence reports that another bumper crop of 2,500 tons of opium from Indochina is ready to be distributed around the world and will travel through traditional routes within ASEAN. "Let us get the drug lords behind bars and put them under control for good," he said.

The President also urged the ASEAN police to continue personnel exchange, joint training programs, police management courses, studies in comparative laws and police system, and the latest advances in the science of criminal investigation.

Attending the conference are police chiefs from ASEAN countries, namely; Gen. Sawat Amornvivat of Thailand; Tan Sri Abdul Rahiim Bin Mohd Noor of Malaysia; Maj. Gen. Drs Banurusman of Indonesia; Dato Panduka HJ Abdul Majid Bin Ahmad of Brunei; Tee Tua Ba of Singapore; and Director General Raul Imperial of the Philippine National Police.

Extremists Said Preventing MNLF Ties With Left

*HK1904062093 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 19 Apr 93 p 12*

[Report by Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] The existence of fundamentalists within the higher echelons of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leadership has prevented the Communist Party of the Philippines/National Democratic Front/New People's Army (CPP/NDF/NPA) from developing potentials for cooperation with this secessionist group.

Former chief NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told Business World yesterday the leadership of the CPP/NDF/NPA had long discarded any hope of forging a tactical alliance with this radical sector (fundamentalists) of Muslim society, since the left-wing revolutionary forces touched base with the MNLF in the early '70s.

"Actually, matagal na kilala ng kilusan ang mga taong 'to [the movement has long since known these people] (extremist fundamentalists)," he remarked.

"In fact, naging issue 'yan at isang malaking hadlang sa interaction ng MNLF at ng NDF. May mga fundamentalists doon sa malataas na posisyon ng MNLF [In fact, it became an issue and a big obstacle in the interaction between the MNLF and NDF. There are many high-ranking MNLF fundamentalists]. That's why the revolutionary forces of the left confined their contacts with the MNLF to lower levels of the leadership structure."

Mr. Ocampo explained the strong fundamentalist bias against left-wing ideologies constituted the crux of this obstacle.

"Many of their leaders professed a fundamentalist orientation that was strongly anti-left, and this effectively

deterred moves to develop the potentials for cooperation between the two movements, especially in the field in Mindanao," he said.

However, one knowledgeable source attributed the disaffection between the leaders of the two movements to a political, rather than a sectarian, cause.

This source recalled that MNLF cadres secretly met with their CPP counterparts in the campus of the University of Manila back in the early '70s to clarify the CPP/NDF/NPA's avowed policy of supporting cultural minorities' right to self-determination."

"Apparently, (MNLF chairman) Nur Misuari and his colleagues left that meeting disappointed since the leftist leadership's concept of 'self-determination' did not coincide with the MNLF's cause for secession," the source claimed.

"That's understandable. You don't expect a revolutionary movement that's struggling to wrest political control from the established government to agree to a dismemberment of the country's territory, over which they (CPP/NDF/NPA) expect to govern someday."

Nevertheless, Mr. Ocampo disclosed the insurgent leadership was closely monitoring the apparently growing assertiveness of fundamentalism in the south, especially since the former continues to maintain a stake in that region. It will be recalled government intelligence reports have identified northern Mindanao as allegedly one of four remaining insurgent strongholds in the country.

One indication of this aggressiveness is the reported involvement of extremist fundamentalists in the leadership of union movements, particularly in plantations in Basilan.

A well-informed source described the leaders of these groups as "young idealist intellectuals ... some of whom had been active in the LFS (League of Filipino Students). In effect, the extremist fundamentalists have been able to capitalize on the organizational expertise of these youths, who learned this skill while they still formed part of the underground left."

"It's a growing force in the south extensive international linkages," Mr. Ocampo observed. "The revolutionary forces of the left are watching this development very carefully, because, obviously, it concerns them as well."

Thailand

Reportage on PRC Foreign Minister's Visit

Prasong, Qian Talk

BK1904142393 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sun-siri reported on his meeting today with Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. He

said that during the official consultations they reviewed bilateral relations concerning trade, investment, economic cooperation, and cooperation in the fields of science and technology. Thailand and China share an opinion that there should be a meeting of technical officials from Thailand, China, Burma, and Laos on the development of the upper Mekong River basin. The meeting should be held by the end of May.

Sakthip Krairoek, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, added that the two governments agreed in principle on setting up consular offices in Kunming and in Songkhla Province in a bid to boost Thai-Chinese relations.

Qian Qichen, Chinese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that both countries agreed not to interfere in the problem of Cambodia, particularly concerning efforts to convince the Khmer Rouge to participate in the general elections. Thailand and China shared a view that the problem should be left for the various factions in Cambodia to settle among themselves.

[Begin Prasong recording] We should not interfere in their affairs. We should leave it to the Cambodian people to make their own decisions concerning their future. We are ready to help them in whatever area we can be of service. This is what we have agreed on with China. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said that concerning the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, it is up to a consensus among the four Cambodian factions where the meeting should be held. It could possibly be held at Prince Norodom Sihanouk's palace in Beijing according to his wishes. He said China will not send officials to observe the elections in Cambodia because it is a policy of the Chinese Government not to interfere in internal affairs of Cambodia.

Discuss Cambodian Situation

BK2004031593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 93 p A2

[Excerpts] Beijing is willing to host the next meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), expected to be held at the end of this month, visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said yesterday.

SNC chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk has reportedly proposed that the four rival Cambodian factions which comprise the council meet at his Beijing residence on April 29.

The Khmer Rouge has demanded that future meetings of the SNC be held outside Phnom Penh following the sudden withdrawal of its mission from the capital for "security" reasons.

Qian said the international community's duty towards Cambodia would end with the holding of scheduled general elections next month.

Cambodians alone will decide their fate after that, he said.

Qian, who is also vice prime minister, arrived in Bangkok on Sunday for a four-day official visit.

Yesterday he met Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri for discussions on bilateral cooperation and regional issues, including the situation in Cambodia.

Emerging after three hours of talks, both sides reiterated their support for a more important role for Prince Sihanouk reconciling the four warring factions, but did not elaborate on what kind of role he should play at this stage.

The Chinese foreign minister said Beijing supported the UN- endorsed elections scheduled for May 23-27.

However, China will not send observers to the elections, as it has no policy to send its nationals to monitor another country's internal affairs.

Thailand and 55 other countries have agreed to a UN request to send observers to Cambodia, despite threats by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to block the elections, which he has derided as a rubber-stamp aimed at entrenching the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government.

Khieu Samphan, in a statement issued on April 11, said the final factor in the faction's decision to close its Phnom Penh office was Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen's demand for his arrest on charges of genocide.

On Sunday, Qian said the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) had done "great work" in trying to restore peace in Cambodia.

But Qian somewhat qualified his praise with the comment that it is impossible for UNTAC to have no weak points. He did not elaborate.

Prasong said after talks with Qian yesterday that the Khmer Rouge would never rejoin the peace process it had agreed to in the 1991 Paris peace accords, despite continued attempts by Thailand and China to push the Marxist faction back on the peace track.

The Thai minister said he had also been informed that Prince Sihanouk preferred the SNC meeting to be held in Beijing.

On Sunday, Prasong warned that foreign interference in Cambodia after the May elections could lead to further bloodshed.

"I do not think there will be a bloodbath in Cambodia after the elections unless there is an attempt at foreign interference," he said.

He did not elaborate.

However, he said he did not think the UN peacekeepers should withdraw while the four Cambodian faction's armies remained intact.

Thai Government agencies, including the Foreign Ministry, the Interior Ministry, and some branches of the military, will meet on Thursday to assess the likely situation in Cambodia after the May elections and prepare measures to cope with any "uncertainty" that might emerge along the frontier, Prasong said on the Thai TV talk programme *Mong Tang Mum*.

Prasong ruled out a suggestion that Thailand could intervene and try to prod the Khmer Rouge back on the peace track.

The minister said he believed Sihanouk will be able to bring about national reconciliation.

However, he also said he thinks the Khmer Rouge will not accept the outcome of the election, especially if the Phnom Penh Government, standing under the banner of the Cambodian People's Party, emerged the winner.

Prasong was joined on the programme by Seritham Party leader Athit Urairat, Chulalongkon academic MR Sukhumphan Phariphat and THE NATION's regional editor, Kawi Chongkhitthawon. [passage omitted]

Prasong said he did not think Thailand had the necessary leverage with the Khmer Rouge to bring them back into the peace process, given that UNTAC had failed to obtain their confidence.

He said Thailand's foreign policy since the end of World War II has always been to be constructive and helpful.

"We are always thinking of a solution, but our role has to be consistent within that certain framework," Prasong said. [passage omitted]

'Share the Same View' on Cambodia

BK2004041293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Thailand and China share the same view that efforts should continue in helping Cambodians settle their conflicts.

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said he had discussed the Cambodian problem with visiting Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is now on a four-day visit to Thailand.

Foreign Minister Prasong said he was informed that Prince Norodom Sihanouk would hold the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia at his residence in Beijing before the upcoming general election in Cambodia. He said the Khmer Rouge would not join the general election. Foreign Minister Prasong said after the election, Prince Sihanouk will play a leading role in the solving of Cambodian problem and bring about reconciliation among the Cambodians themselves.

The visiting Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and foreign minister will tomorrow attend the 49th session of ESCAP in Bangkok. He will leave for Beijing on Thursday.

Qian Discusses Cambodia, DPRK NPT Issue

*BK2004035793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 93 pp 1, 3*

[Excerpt] China yesterday called for Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to be given a larger role in Cambodia's national reconciliation after next month's UN-sponsored elections.

The call from Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen came shortly before Phnom Penh rejected the Prince's proposal for the four main Cambodian factions to meet in Beijing on April 29.

The prince's proposal, which changes the venue of a previously scheduled meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, came after the Khmer Rouge made clear that they would not return to Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan led the exit from Phnom Penh on April 11. Khmer Rouge spokesman Mak Ben affirmed at a press conference on Saturday that the group would not return to the Cambodian capital so long as security and a neutral political environment could not be ensured.

In Kompong Speu Province, about 50 kilometres west of Phnom Penh, a Bulgarian peacekeeper was killed and two others were injured yesterday by Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The death brings total Bulgarian casualties to four dead and seven injured.

Mr. Qian, who spoke to reporters after meeting Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, stressed that UN-organised elections, set to begin on May 23, must go ahead as scheduled.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Qian said Beijing backed the holding of UN-supervised elections in Cambodia because they marked the collective effort of the world community.

"Although we (the world community) may not be quite satisfied with the elections, our duty will be over after that," he said.

Problems that arise after the elections must be solved by Cambodians and Prince Sihanouk should play a "more important" part in bringing about national reconciliation.

China and Thailand concur in the view that Cambodians should solve their own problems free from outside interference, he said.

Mr. Qian confirmed that China would not send election monitors to Cambodia and explained that this was because China never interfered in elections in foreign countries.

The Chinese foreign minister is in Bangkok on an official visit prior to attending the 49th session, opening

tomorrow, of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Mr. Qian spoke to reporters after emerging from a one-to-one meeting with Foreign Minister Prasong that was followed by a plenary session joined by senior officials of both sides.

Cambodia preoccupied the private meeting between the two ministers, which lasted about one hour, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said.

The plenary session covered other issues of regional and bilateral interest.

In separate remarks to reporters Squadron Leader [Sqn Ldr] Prasong stressed the need to "allow to come into play the framework and existing mechanisms" for solving the Cambodian problem.

He pointed to the French and Indonesian co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia that paved the way for the Paris peace accords of October 23, 1991.

Meanwhile, the Chinese and Thai foreign ministers expressed regret over the withdrawal of North Korea from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Sqn Ldr Prasong said.

"We share the view that the withdrawal of North Korea (from the treaty) is regrettable.... We hope that North Korea will come back to the treaty," he said.

According to Sqn Ldr Prasong, China is trying to arrange talks between Pyongyang and all parties concerned.

North Korea on March 12 became the first country to announce it is withdrawing from the NPT.

The move came after it refused to allow inspection of a suspected nuclear facility by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Mr. Qian is expected to meet South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu on Wednesday, while the two ministers take part in the ESCAP meeting here.

South Korea would like China to persuade Pyongyang to reconsider its decision to pull out of the NPT, effective June 12.

Mr. Qian at the same time reaffirmed that China would participate as observer in the annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) due to take place in Singapore in June.

After talks at the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Qian was received by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House yesterday afternoon.

According to a Government House statement, Mr. Qian stressed the need to preserve the stability and well-being of the Asia-Pacific region. He also took note of the similarities of views shared by Thailand and China in the solutions to this region's problems.

The Chinese foreign minister, who arrived here on Sunday night, is due to return to Beijing on Thursday. [passage omitted]

Prasong, Qian Discuss Consulates, Trade

*BK2004052793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 93 p 3*

[Text] China and Thailand have agreed in principle to open consular offices in their respective southern capitals of Kunming and Songkhla, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday.

The agreement was reached during a plenary meeting between Thai and Chinese delegations headed by Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri and his visiting Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

Mr Qian separately reaffirmed with reporters China's support for the Thai proposal to hold a meeting next month of experts from four countries sharing the upper reaches of the Mekong River in order to discuss development of the sub-region.

The quadrangle encompasses southern China, northern Thailand, Laos and Burma.

Laos and Burma have not yet responded to the Thai proposal but Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri told reporters that Thailand will contact the two countries about joining the meeting.

An informed source said Thailand had proposed May 27 as the date for the meeting.

On other bilateral matters, Thailand and China agreed to enhance technical and economic ties, boost investment, and put more emphasis on cooperation in research on matters of mutual benefit Mr Sakthip said.

Thailand called on China to import more goods from Bangkok in order to reduce the trade imbalance which has been in China's favour for the past five years, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Mr Qian conveyed an invitation from Chinese Premier Li Peng for Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to pay an official visit to China at the end of June, a Government House statement said.

Mr Chuan thanked the Chinese Government for the invitation. He noted that he met Mr Li Peng when he was deputy prime minister while visiting China in his capacity as education minister.

China confirmed its readiness to take care of the first visit to China of the Supreme Patriarch.

The Supreme Patriarch is scheduled to make the trip in June, according to Mr Sakthip.

Commerce Minister Discusses PRC Visit, Rice Sale

BK1704100693 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 93 p 13

[Text] Thailand has been successful in negotiating the sale of 100,000 to 150,000 tons of rice to China. A memorandum for the purchase has been signed. However, it is still not known whether China will buy the rice on credit or with cash. Thailand has also invited China to invest more in Thailand.

Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said upon his return from China that he had held talks with Chinese officials on the sale of low-grade rice to that country. China agreed in principle to buy about 100,000 to 150,000 tons of rice from Thailand. Chinese officials and representatives of the Foreign Trade Department signed a memorandum on the rice deal. China's decision to buy this amount of rice is aimed at maintaining friendly relations with Thailand as China has sufficient rice for local consumption. China buys about 30,000 tons of high-grade rice from Thailand every year. It has bought about 20,000 tons of rice so far this year. Uthai said that the two sides had not yet discussed details of the deal. It is still not known whether China will buy the Thai rice on credit or with cash. China may resell this lot of rice to third countries.

The commerce minister also said that during his meetings with Chinese officials, he had invited China to increase its investment in Thailand because Thailand has sufficient materials for industries, such as the rubber industry and the waste water treatment machine industry. The two sides may hold talks to discuss this issue in detail in the future.

Foreign Recordings Declared 'Controlled Products'

BK1904131193 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Speaking to newsmen today at the Commerce Ministry after chairing a meeting of a central committee for setting product prices and preventing monopolies, Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said that the meeting participants decided to designate foreign music audiotapes, videotapes, and compact discs as controlled products. Operators of businesses that deal in such products are required to inform the Internal Trade Department about their storage. Local music audiotapes, videotapes, and compact discs are excluded from this requirement. The Commerce Ministry will oversee only foreign products and those products whose patents are violated. This measure will be used until counterfeit products disappear from the market. At that time, operators will no longer be required to inform the authorities about the quantity and storage of the products involved.

Uthai explained that foreign music audiotapes, videotapes, and compact discs have been declared controlled products not because they were overpriced but because of U.S. allegations that the Thai suppression of patent

violators to date has been ineffective. Thailand will face trade retaliation if suppression and prevention are not undertaken. Such retaliation would cause Thailand to lose more than 200 billion baht from the U.S. market and result in unemployment problems.

Commerce Minister Meets U.S. Envoy

BK2004022993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 93 p B1

[Text] In a last ditch effort to avoid U.S. retaliation in the intellectual property dispute, Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon yesterday met the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand and updated him on the efforts being made to eliminate the practice of pirate taping.

Uthai told the Ambassador David Lambertson that Thai officials will today destroy all 200,000 pirate tapes confiscated so far. The move will discourage pirate producers from continuing with their businesses, Uthai claimed.

The U.S. Congress subcommittee on trade and finance was scheduled to have a public hearing last night (April 19) to sound out ideas about what it might do to retaliate against countries deemed to have violated its copyright laws.

Uthai said, "The bargaining period is over and the U.S. trade representative (USTR) is now investigating the alleged widespread sale of pirate tapes and audio cassettes in Thailand."

With all the efforts being made by the Thai Government, Uthai expressed high hopes that the USTR would remove Thailand from its priority foreign country (PFC) watchlist.

With PFC status, it is difficult for Thai exporters to sell into the U.S. market, said Uthai.

By the end of this month, the USTR is scheduled to announce whether it is satisfied with the progress being made by the Thai authorities with regard to U.S. intellectual property rights.

Plans Further IPR Measures

BK2004032593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 93 p B2

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon plans to ask Cabinet to designate CDs, cassettes, and videotapes as controlled merchandise in a further effort to crack down on intellectual property rights [IPR] violations in Thailand.

Speaking after a meeting of the anti-monopoly and price-fixing committee, Uthai said the committee members all agreed that audio tapes, videotapes, and CDs should be classified as controlled merchandise.

As controlled products, tapes and CDs would be subject to the committee's regulation of prices, stock, production bases, and storage declarations. The committee would also require price labels be attached to the products.

The designation is expected to allow authorities a better ability to check whether producers are violating intellectual property rights or not.

Uthai told reporters that the US Government has yet to be satisfied with Thailand's recent campaign to crack down on sellers of pirate video and audio tapes.

The United States sees the many recent arrests of vendors as inconsistent, Uthai said. Convictions are seen as impossible since a plaintiff is required to be present to accuse violators in the court—a practice considered too impractical for the US-based complainants. The US Government also sees the punishment meted out to offenders under Thai law as too light and ineffective. Under Thai law, copyright violators face only a fine.

US retaliation for what it perceives as Thailand's complacency over the issue could mean the US Government will employ its Special 301 Trade Act. The United States may also decide to impose 100-percent countervailing duty on Thai imports to that country.

At best, the results of any US retaliatory measures would mean Thai exporters have trouble competing in the US market. At worst, Thailand could lose most of its \$200,000 million export income from the United States, and an estimated 500,000 workers could lose their jobs.

Meanwhile, Kunyaphan Raengkham, director of the Trade Centre at Los Angeles, said that the recent slowdown in US imports of Thai products is due to the bad economic climate rather than any anticipation of trade retaliation against Thailand.

Kunyaphan said that if US importers suspected their government was planning to retaliate against Thailand using the Special 301 Trade Act or by increasing tariffs, they would more likely increase their orders to stock up on supplies.

Most US importers are not interested in the US threat to impose trade retaliation against Thailand, Kunyaphan said. Only US producers who compete with Thai products are interested in the issue.

Tape Outlets React to IPR Crackdown

BK2004033993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 93 p B2

[Text] Pirate music and videotape outlets both retail as well as rental, are feeling the pinch from the government's crackdown on copyright violations under pressure from Washington.

As the April 30 deadline looms for Thailand to wipe out the rampant pirating of music and videotapes, consumers are also starting to be affected.

Most of the operators interviewed by THE NATION, all of whom asked not to be named, said they would get out of the pirate tape business if given a "practical" choice.

A retailer in the Pratunam area, for instance, said he would be unable to continue in business if the authorities forced him to sell only copyrighted music tapes.

"Tapes with copyrights cost me about Bt70-80 each and the profit margin is only Bt3-4. But the pirated ones come at Bt14.50 and sell for Bt20 to Bt25," he said.

Others added that most retailers were also facing the problem of a gradual decline in tape supplies. Most tapes currently on the shelves are from existing stockpiles, they claimed.

Another pirate tape seller in the Pratunam area asked, "after the US announces it will hit Thailand with its Section 301, will the Thai police allow us to do business as usual?"

Pirate tapes are popular because of their low prices and relatively good quality. And many music lovers seem to prefer compilations of hits by various artists, most of whom are contracted to different studios, some of which are not always readily forthcoming with their copyrights, even when approached in the normal manner.

Movie fans, meanwhile, don't seem to be able to wait for copyrighted editions of Hollywood's latest and resort to buying pirates which are usually on sale sooner than the official versions. Many viewers also prefer uncensored versions of foreign films, which are not available in Thailand.

In short, many consumers seem to get better value for money when buying non-copyrighted goods, according to another operator who added that most copyrighted films are old and not so popular any more. "Most people just want low-priced good quality videos and don't care about the copyright aspect," he said.

In the capital, a Siam Square outlet said the copyright fee for music tapes is very expensive, and that makes the business nonviable from a commercial point of view. However, he added that the police have "allowed" the outlet to continue selling off its stock until the end of the year.

Another retailer in the same area said that various officials had approached pirate tape sellers asking for Bt30,000-40,000 from each of them in return for allowing them to continue in the business although they offer no guarantees.

Due to widespread crackdowns on pirates, stalls in Pratunam, Siam Square, Ramkhamhaeng, Wongwienyai, and Yaowarat, among others, have seen their sales plummet.

And many retailers say they are no longer interested in selling foreign music tapes. "It's not worth risking arrest. Each time we're fined Bt40,000 and the goods are confiscated," said the same source.

A Wongwienyai shopkeeper who sells both pirated and copyrighted music tapes commented, "Pirated products are supplied to us by a company called MacAlpine Co. I don't know its address.

"At first, I had to buy about Bt10,000 worth of goods before they would supply me on credit the following month."

However, MacAlpine's shop, in the Mah Bunkrong Centre, was raided by the police on April 8 and the manager charged with copyright violations. Its pirate tapes sell at Bt28-30 apiece, Bt10 of which is profit.

A spokesman said pirate tapes are now of better quality than they were previously. Some have covers with the same printed lyrics available on copyrighted products, she said, adding that she has never been caught by police, but is aware of the hefty fines if arrested.

A video rental shop in Klongsan said it recently abandoned the pirate business and is now paying more than Bt10,000 per month in copyright fees and receives its supplies from a Hong Kong producer and CVD. Today, all videos on offer at the outlet carry stickers certifying their authenticity.

Some of the establishments which have gone to the trouble and expense of doing the decent thing have asked the authorities to continue raiding violators on a regular basis.

A Maengpong storekeeper said outlets offering pirate tapes should not be allowed to take advantage of other operators who have switched to copyrighted products.

Apart from imposing its strict enforcement measures, the Chuan Administration recently decided to extend the scope of six laws which empower the authorities to deal with copyright violators effectively.

In addition, Prime Minister Chuan will upgrade the standards of intellectual property protection in Thailand by applying for the membership of the Berne Convention—an international agreement which requires its members to comply with its substantive provisions in order to protect literary and artistic works.

After being informed that he might be forced to quit the business due to the Berne Convention's requirements, a pirate tape seller opposite the Petchra Theatre retorted, "What's the Berne Convention and where is its office in Thailand?"

Law To Provide Stronger Protection

BK2004050693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 20 Apr 93

[“News in Perspective”]

[Text] Thailand is prepared to amend certain laws to impose tougher penalties on violators against intellectual property rights. The United States warns the Thai Government to provide more protection on intellectual property rights. It threatens to impose trade retaliation on Thai exports if Thailand fails to comply with its demand.

The United States has long been Thailand's largest trading partner, accounting for some 20 percent of Thailand's total exports. Last year, the U.S. trade deficit with Thailand was 3.5 billion U.S. dollars. Thailand's exports to the US totalled 7.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1992, an increase of 22.9 percent over that of 1991. The possible U.S. trade retaliation on Thai exports will, more or less, hurt Thailand's economy. The U.S. has listed Thailand as a priority foreign country being watched closely for trade violations under Section 301 in the U.S. Trade Act. The US is scheduled to announce its decision on whether it is satisfied with Thailand's move on the bilateral property protection by the end of this month. In this regard, the Thai Government has decided to take tough actions against intellectual property right violation. An intensive crackdown has been launched by the police to suppress sales of pirated video tapes, music cassettes, and computer softwares.

Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon calls for amendments to certain laws as major measures to solve the copyright violation problem. On the Consumers Protection Law, amendment will be sought to impose a fine of up to 10,000 baht against traders who fail to put price tags on their merchandises. On the Visual Materials Control Law, traders who do not have licenses for legal cassette tapes will be subject to a jail term of one year or more or a fine of up to 20,000 baht or both. The cassette tapes to be sold must be certified by the authorities. On the Price Fixing and Antimonopoly Law, those who fail to comply with the law will face a jail term of up to 5 years or a fine of up to 100,000 baht or both. On the Export and Import Control Law, copyright violators will be subject to an imprisonment of up to 10 years or a fine of five times of value of the pirated products. The Revolutionary Announcement No. 285 on Copyright Violation will be amended so that violators will face a fine of up to 10,000 baht and a jail term of 1 month.

In addition to heavier penalties on intellectual property rights violators, authorities will be allowed to examine tax records of violators. Commerce Ministry's officials will also be authorized to inspect video and audio tapes manufacturing plants together with policemen.

With amendments to the laws, Thailand clearly shows her strong commitment to tackle the copyright violation problem. The country is fully aware of international practices as it moves into a higher level of development with exports playing an increasingly important role.

Editorial: Piracy Boosts U.S. Sales

BK2004053193 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 20 Apr 93 p B2

[Editorial from "the Business Desk": "US Companies Raking in Indirect Benefits"]

[Text] Pepsi-Cola International Corp would not have been able to snatch its estimated Bt [baht] 5 billion share of the Thai soft drinks market without its hard-driving marketing campaign associating American pop stars with its fizzy drinks.

The multinational soft drink company has successfully boosted sales in Thailand through a series of advertising campaigns involving MC Hammer and Michael Jackson, as the "younger generation" can immediately soak up its message.

And Thai youngsters can even sing along with some of the tunes these days, thanks to the eminently affordable pirate tapes on the market at only Bt30.

But there is a big "if." Would Pepsi be able to dominate the Thai cola market if local youngsters were deprived of the opportunity to listen to American pop stars because they could not afford to pay Bt100 for a fully copyright-protected tape?

Pepsi-Cola is not the only beneficiary from the Thais' exposure—albeit indirect—to American culture either.

Levi's jeans, for instance, are selling like hot cakes in Bangkok, their popularity being spurred by Thai teenagers who "wanna be" like Bruce Springsteen and Madonna—two artists who wear Levi's on their album covers.

Ironically, while Pepsi-Cola and Levi's celebrate their successes, US music and video producers are complaining. They say their industries are being hit hard by Thai pirates who are making billions of baht out of them each year.

Once again, the United States has renewed its efforts in demanding that Thailand eliminates its domestic trade in pirate music and videotapes.

After eight years of friction and two on death row—the so-called list of priority foreign country (PFC)—Thailand still finds itself with the problem of trying to avoid US retaliatory measures.

The US trade representative has continually insisted that unless the pirate tape business is eliminated from the domestic market it will take action to cover the full cost of the damage.

US officials claim that, based on their assessments, its music industry loses Bt6 billion a year through tape piracy alone. However, the figure is derived from selective samplings taken from key tourist areas such as Phatphong and Phatthaya, which do not represent the whole country.

Charoenchai Wungarayatham, chairman of Thai Magnetic Tape and Record Association, argues that the US damage claim figure is unrealistic. "How can it be that high given the fact that the annual turnover of Thai songs on the market is less than Bt600 million," he told THE NATION.

According to United States and Thai official warnings, one-fifth of Thailand's exports are at stake. The United States could retaliate against Thailand by slapping hefty duties on Thai goods entering its markets. It once said that it would retaliate against Thailand to cover the amount it has lost from intellectual property right [IPR] violations which have taken place in this country.

What the US Trade Representative is willing to take into account are the indirect benefits US companies like Pepsi and Levi's enjoy in the Thai market. The local craze for American products, a consequence of the increasing exposure to US culture, is intensifying.

In fact, the way American fast food chains like McDonald's, as well as American movies, are making and enjoying sizeable profits here is largely because the US music industry is a medium which has enhanced perceptions of the US' culture in the Kingdom.

Polish Deputy Premier Arrives for Official Visit

BK1804065893 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Henryk Goryszewski, arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon for a four-day official visit to Thailand. Upon his arrival, the Polish deputy prime minister checked in at the Sukhothai Hotel. He will visit Bang Pa-in Summer Palace in Ayutthaya Province today. The Polish deputy prime minister will meet his Thai counterpart, Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak, tomorrow morning at 0930 A.M., for a meeting with the Board of Trade of Thailand to meet Thai business people [words indistinct].

In the afternoon, he will call on Deputy Defense Minister Sombat Rotphothong and Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon. Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri will pay a courtesy call on the Polish deputy prime minister at the Sukhothai Hotel. Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai will host a dinner party in honor of the Polish deputy prime minister tomorrow evening.

Discusses Trade With Prasong

BK2004064993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri yesterday met with visiting Polish Deputy Prime Minister Henryk J. Goryszewski to discuss Thailand's potential as a springboard for Poland in doing business with Indochina and ASEAN members.

Squadron Leader Prasong said the talks centred on ways of expanding bilateral economic relations through increased trade and investment.

Poland's potential as a gateway for Thailand to do business with Eastern Europe was also discussed.

Discusses Thai, ASEAN Ties

BK2004043593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 93 p 5

[Text] Polish Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski is visiting Thailand as part of his Southeast Asian tour. A long-time opponent of communism, Mr Goryszewski contributed to the struggle that led to the collapse of communism in Poland. He talked to Jacques Bekaert shortly after his arrival in Bangkok last week.

The following is part of the interview:

[Bekaert] Why Thailand?

[Goryszewski] We regard Thailand as our most important partner in Asia. Among the countries of Southeast Asia, it seems that Thailand reacted faster than others to the historic political and economic changes taking place in Poland.

Over the past few years we have witnessed a considerable intensification of trade relations between Poland and Thailand. Poland is Thailand's largest trading partner among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. If we take into account the present volume of bilateral trade, Thailand is certainly important to us. So I am very grateful of this invitation by the Thai Government, which gives me an opportunity to seek new forms of economic cooperation and discover new areas where bilateral trade could be intensified.

On both sides we are identifying further targets in order to help intensify the partner-like relations that exist between Poland and Thailand. There is also a political dialogue. It is aimed at the consolidation of peace and security.

[Bekaert] What can Poland offer to Thailand?

[Goryszewski] I believe that Poland could become a major exporter of chemicals, of electro-engineering equipment, of cellulose, and of some foodstuff like milk powder and potato flour.

We could likewise go further and envision the joint production of various economic goods. I should add that a growing number of Poles are coming to Thailand, and more and more Thais are visiting my own country.

We are now working together to develop the infrastructure, the framework of bilateral relations by concluding a series of agreements and accords by extending airline transport and by establishing fruitful contacts in the fields of science and culture. I am very optimistic.

[Bekaert] You are also travelling to Malaysia and Singapore. Is ASEAN as such important to Poland?

[Goryszewski] We want to develop and improve our relations with all members of ASEAN, with each of the member state and with the organisation itself. For us ASEAN is an example of an organisation whose efforts have greatly improved cooperation in the region. The tasks of ASEAN have been clearly defined by its member states. We believe that legal solutions, like the Bali treaty, have stood the test of time... Vietnam and Laos have acceded to the treaty in 1992, enhancing its significance.

In its relations with ASEAN, Poland attaches great significance to economic cooperation. For instance, Poland and Malaysia are looking not only to increase bilateral trade, but to engage in co-production. Singapore is our second largest partner after Thailand, and the seat of two large joint ventures, POLSIN and SINIMPEX [expansions unknown]. During our visit to Singapore we will discuss, among other things, Singaporean investments in Poland.

[Bekaert] Poland used to have "special" relations with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Are these relations still important to you?

[Goryszewski] Poland is certainly watching the economic transformation undertaken by the Vietnamese Government with sympathy. We feel the same toward Laos. And we have certainly noticed that the reforms in Vietnam are stirring a vivid interest among other countries. Not only the countries of ASEAN, but Japan, France, and others.

[Bekaert] Do you see Thailand as a springboard to Vietnam?

[Goryszewski] Yes, because of its geographical proximity and advanced economic development, Thailand is particularly predestined to provide the kind of cooperation which will help transform Vietnam.

Among engineers employed in Vietnam's mining industry, power industry, shipbuilding and other fields, there are many who graduated from Polish technical universities. Therefore I think that there are positive circumstances for Poland and Thailand to be jointly involved in economic cooperation with Vietnam.

[Bekaert] What about the economic transformation of Poland. How is privatisation of state enterprises going?

[Goryszewski] The main goal of the ongoing reforms in my country is to quickly and efficiently adjust the Polish economy to the conditions prevailing in the global economic system. For three years now we have been creating an infrastructure which is indispensable for the Polish reforms to succeed. We have been working on a coherent legal system which is meant to support activities in the economic sphere. We have started the process of privatisation of most state-owned enterprises and are carrying it in a large way.

The Polish banking system is being adjusted to the market economy. The greatest challenge facing the government, of which I am the deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, is to build a strong, dynamic private sector as a factor to stimulate Poland's economic development.

Already some 50 per cent of Poland's GDP is produced by private companies and enterprises. We hope that privatisation will gain momentum and that its implementation can be speeded up. In this respect we count on a bigger inflow of foreign investments which, to a large extent, will determine the success of our efforts.

We shall be glad to welcome foreign investors and businessmen from Thailand and the region.

[Bekaert] How do you see the role of Poland in Europe? Do you see it as a bridge between Western and Eastern Europe? Can it play a particular security role?

[Goryszewski] Poland's location in the heart of Europe, at the crossing of main travel routes connecting the east and the west of the continent, encourages it to act as a bridge.... It may be a great chance. That is certainly what we hope and we are presently acting to make good use of this chance.

We want Poland to free itself entirely from the old system of dependency on the Eastern superpower and to become an integral part of the Western world to whose civilisation we belong. We pin special hopes on this for two reasons: While we have far-reaching political goals, and are going through the profound transformation that will bring us closer to the West, at our Eastern border we have to face challenges and threats resulting from the dramatic transformation of the former Soviet Union.

Using the "bridge" metaphor, we can say that Poland, first of all, wants to strengthen the Western piece of this bridge, and to associate with such tested Western institutions as the European Community and NATO. At the same time, however, we believe that the East continues to create a chance for economic cooperation which, in the longer run, will be conducive to our own reforms.

As new states start to emerge on the ruins of the Soviet Empire, the process gives rise to a new geopolitical value greatly favourable to Poland. Therefore, we intend to develop our cooperation with newly-founded neighbouring countries which would help them to strengthen their own independence and sovereignty.

Poland pursues a policy of constructive cooperation with all countries of the world. This also concerns Asia, including Thailand of course. We value our very friendly relationship with Bangkok, we are certain it will continue to thrive in the future.

[Bekaert] What is the legacy of communism in your country? What was the worst damage it did to Poland?

[Goryszewski] The greatest peril of communism, in my opinion, was its aspiration to have all aspects of social

and political life entirely subordinated to the communist ideology. In their plans, communist doctrinaires treated man as a mechanical executor of the party's will.

All signs of independent thinking or acting were fiercely persecuted as incompatible with the ideology of the party.

I speak here about the peril inherent to all communist systems, and not about its legacy in Poland, because our nation successfully defied the all-embracing communist doctrine which was the factor leading to spiritual coercion. Poles retained their identity throughout the whole period of imposed communist rule.

Thanks to this, after the fall of communism Poles quickly and efficiently turned into true owners of a free, democratic state which chose to base its economy on the principles of a free market.

Military Reshuffle Announced 20 Apr

BK2104081593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Apr 93

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office"]

[Text] His Majesty the King has issued a command for the following military officials to perform royal services:

Defense Ministry

1. Acting Major General Thamnun Kunpradit, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary in the payscale of major general, is to be Chief of the Minister's Secretariat.

2. Colonel Sipho Paowarat is to be aide of the defense minister and to be concurrently attached to the Defense Headquarters.

Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary

3. Vice Admiral Khamnung Thiansiri, director of the Military Energy Department, National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center, is to be deputy director of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center.

4. Air Marshal Rawiwong Bunnak, deputy director of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center, is to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

5. Air Marshal Soemyut Bunsiriya, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, is to be director of the Military Energy Department.

6. Maj. Gen. Thiti Sinsupphon, chief of the Office of the Minister's Secretariat, is to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

7. Maj. Gen. Loetrit Wetsawan, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary in the payscale of major general, is to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

8. Colonel Phairot Ratanaprathip is to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary in the payscale of major general.

9. Col. Bandit Nianphan is to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary in the payscale of major general.

Supreme Command Headquarters

10. Lieutenant General Amphon Amonwisaisoradet, deputy director of the Central Security Command, is to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander.

11. Air Marshal Prakop Sutraphai, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, is to be deputy director of the Central Security Command.

12. Maj. Gen. Ruangrot Mahasaranon, staff officer of the Central Security Command, is to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

13. Maj. Gen. Kopsak Rakphaen, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be staff officer of the Central Security Command.

14. Maj. Gen. Kamphon Wangkao, director of the Support Office, Central Security Command, is to be director of the Military Development Office of the Central Security Command.

15. Maj. Gen. Chumphon Panchamawat, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be director of the Support Office of the Central Security Command.

16. Maj. Gen. Chaturon Ninpradap, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be director of the Military Communications Center.

17. Maj. Gen. Siphon Witchaphan, director of the Military Development Office, is to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

18. Maj. Gen. Thanat Phaktiphat, director of the Military Communications Center, is to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

19. Maj. Gen. Suwan Singnoi, staff officer attached to the supreme commander, is to be attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

20. Group Captain Phiraphaisan Ratanathatsani is to be staff officer attached to the supreme commander.

Army

21. Maj. Gen. Paeng Malakun na Ayutthaya, director of the Army Civilian Affairs Department, is to be assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs.

22. Maj. Gen. Loetrat Ratanawanit, aide of the defense minister and attached to the Army Headquarters, is to be director of the Army Civilian Affairs Department.

23. Maj. Gen. Somchat Suphawarat, attached to the commander, is to be attached to Army Headquarters.

24. Col. Thawisak Thawisi is to be attached to the commander in the payscale of major general.

Navy

25. Rear Admiral Samak Khongsit, attached to Navy Headquarters, is to be chief of staff officers attached to the deputy navy commander.

26. Rear Adm. Thinnakon Khunwat, attached to Navy Headquarters, is to be director of the Navy Comptroller's Office.

27. Rear Adm. Panya Rangsiruchi, attached to Navy Headquarters, is to be assistant chief of staff officers attached to the commander.

28. Rear Adm. Songphon Yusaeng, deputy director of the Phra Chulachomklao Naval Dockyard, is to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

29. Rear Adm. Amphon Phutthanimon, assistant chief of staff officers attached to the commander, is to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

30. Rear Adm. Suthin Puchani, chief of staff officers attached to the deputy navy commander, is to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

31. Rear Adm. Sakun Sangoen, director of the Navy Comptroller's Office, is to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

32. Captain Phunsawat Chupanya is to be deputy director of the Chulachomklao Naval Dockyard.

Air Force

33. Air Marshal Phokhai Wongkasikon, attached to Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

34. Air Marshal Wira Sinehasan, attached to the commander, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

35. Air Vice Marshal Phisit Khachachiwa, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be attached to the commander in the payscale of air marshal.

36. Air Vice Marshal Bucha Bunnak, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

37. Air Vice Marshal Sanya Ninlayananon, Air Force specialist, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

38. Air Vice Marshal Phaithun Suthisewan, Air Force specialist, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

39. Air Vice Marshal Khongsak Bunyawat, Air Force specialist, is to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

40. Group Captain Kawi Sirinak is to be an Air Force specialist.

41. Group Capt. Suriya Funlada is to be an Air Force specialist.

42. Group Capt. Narong Inthapanti is to be an Air Force specialist.

This is to be effective from 1 April 1993.

Announced on 19 April

Countersigned by Chuan Likphai, prime minister

Economic Council Approves Bt625-Billion Budget

BK2004024993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Apr 93 p B16

[Text] The Council of Economic Ministers yesterday approved the budget expenditure for 1994 at Bt [baht] 625 billion and a budget deficit target for the year of Bt25 billion.

That will mean the budget expenditure for 1994 will represent an increase of Bt65 billion, or 11.5 per cent, over the 1993 budget. The Cabinet will continue to scrutinize the 1994 budget today.

According to Dr Phisit Phakkasem, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Bt25 billion budget deficit was one of two options proposed. The other was a Bt15 billion deficit which would have put next year's expenditure at Bt615 billion.

The investment budget for 1994 will be the biggest portion of the annual budget ever—33 per cent of the total. The investment budget of Bt205.57 billion slated for 1994 is 19.4 per cent higher than the 1993 budget which will expire at the end of September.

The other two expenditure items for the 1994 budget are the regular budget of Bt384.34 billion, which is mainly civil servants' salaries, and the debt repayment budget which is fixed at 35.78 per cent.

The Bt625 billion expenditure budget equals 17.5 per cent of gross domestic product. The budget deficit of Bt25 billion is four per cent of the GDP.

Deputy Prime Minister Supphachai Phanitphak said his personal preference was for the deficit to be limited to one per cent of the GDP.

The 1994 budget was based on the economic outlook for next year, the government's policy announcement to Parliament and fiscal discipline.

The economy is projected to grow 8.5 per cent in 1994 compared to 7.8 per cent projected for the 1993 fiscal year. The inflation rate next year is projected at five per cent compared to this fiscal year's 4.8 per cent.

The 1994 budget is also designed to serve the government's policy to spread income to the provinces through investment in agriculture and industries as well as infrastructure. The government also intends to step up decentralization of decision-making, said the government spokesman.

Other policy targets set for the 1994 budget are to boost manpower quality, quality of life, environmental conservation, science and technology and rehabilitation of Bangkok and the metropolitan areas.

The government will call meetings of top ministry officials to discuss which budgets of the current projects should be deleted if they are found to be making little progress or to be of little use to the people.

Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemmin said the 1994 budget will maintain fiscal discipline despite the deficit. He said the factor which should be looked at is whether or not debt repayment is more or less than the deficit. If it is more, as is the case, then fiscal discipline is maintained, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Supphachai said the investment budget for 1994 is high because the government intends to invest in four-lane roads in the provinces and double rail tracks as well as water reservoirs.

The government will also significantly increase spending on the agriculture sector since the major crop sectors such as rice, tapioca, and coffee are facing major restructuring.

The government, he said, will also emphasize rural industrialization and more funds will be made available to the Industrial Promotion Department.

Supphachai also said the government wants to see the state agencies speed up cash spending which has remained low.

The draft 1994 Budget Bill is due to be debated by the next parliamentary session so that it can be implemented by Sept 10.

The fiscal surplus reserve is currently reported at Bt50 billion.

Vietnam

Nguyen Manh Cam, Vessey Hold News Conference

BK1904162693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] In Hanoi this afternoon, 19 April, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and General John Vessey, special envoy of U.S. President Bill Clinton, held an international news conference to make public results of the working visit to Vietnam on 18-19 April by the American delegation to discuss the POW/MIA issue.

Gen. John Vessey read the press communique summarizing the working results of both sides. He recognized the sincere cooperation of the Vietnamese side in providing documents related to the fate of American servicemen who were missing or died in the Vietnam War. Gen. Vessey and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam answered many questions raised by foreign correspondents about the document received from Russia by the United States recently. They asserted that the data in this document was not in conformity with reality during the Vietnam War, and that many details were fabricated.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam asserted Vietnam's traditional humanitarian policy and pointed out that Vietnam will continue to cooperate with the United States in resolving the POW/MIA issue whether the actual normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations has begun or not yet.

Press Communique Issued

BK1904160393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] The following is the text of the press communique issued at the end of the visit to Vietnam by General John Vessey, special envoy of U.S. President Bill Clinton:

As agreed by both governments, General John Vessey, President Clinton's special emissary to Hanoi on POW/MIA affairs, led a U.S. delegation to Hanoi April 18-19 for a full range of discussions with officials of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. While in Hanoi General Vessey paid a call on President Le Duc Anh on the afternoon of April 19. Earlier, the two sides held talks on the POW/MIA issue. The Vietnamese side was led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and included the deputy ministers of defence, interior, and foreign affairs, as well as officials concerned with the issue of searching for American missing persons in Vietnam. The U.S. side included representatives of the National Security Council, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Joint Task Force for Accounting for Americans Missing in Action.

The U.S. side reaffirmed President Clinton's objective of achieving the fullest possible accounting for missing American servicemen from the Vietnam war. General Vessey stressed that the most immediate issue to be addressed was the serious concern raised in America by the document the United States had just received in Russian regarding the number of POWs held during the war. General Vessey also stressed the importance of answering the questions raised by the document and his hope that the two sides would cooperate on the matter.

Concerning the Russian document recently obtained by the American side, the Vietnam side rejected the information contained in it as completely inaccurate and not reflecting the reality which existed during the war. At the same time the Vietnamese side expressed its willingness to assist the United States regarding this matter. To this end, the Vietnamese side arranged for General Vessey to meet with retired Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, whose name appears on the document, as well as retired Lieutenant Colonel Doan Hanh, a former official of the POW prison.

The U.S. side expressed its appreciation for the Vietnamese Government's cooperation on this matter. In response to previous American requests, the Vietnamese side provided important documents from the archives of the Army General Political Department and other archives listing American POW's held during the war as well as American servicemen who died in captivity in southern and central Vietnam. The U.S. side indicated that these documents will assist in its efforts to account for U.S. servicemen. They also appear to shed light on the Russian document if further analysis is required. General Vessey indicated that he would report immediately to President Clinton upon his return about all of these developments.

The two sides also carried out a full review of all areas of POW/MIA cooperation. They agreed that substantial progress is being made and agreed that further action was necessary in order to increase this progress. Both sides agreed that they would join officials of the Government of Laos for trilateral talks on POW/MIA cooperation to be held May 6-8 in Hanoi. Both sides also agreed to establish a new joint team to accelerate investigation of the remaining American discrepancy cases. There was also agreement in principle on the work plan for activities to investigate cases of missing Americans during the remainder of 1993.

The Vietnamese side provided new information about other unilateral steps it has taken to assist in POW/MIA accounting. Foreign Minister Cam provided General Vessey with seven documents obtained from Vietnamese citizens, including sketches and maps of reported gravesites of American servicemen. The two sides indicated that they would investigate these reports during their next joint field investigation. At General Vessey's request, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam also briefed the U.S. side on the results of the recently started 'amnesty' program designed to induce Vietnamese citizens to turn over possible remains of U.S. servicemen which they are holding. As a result of this effort, on 7 April the U.S. side repatriated remains associated with multiple individuals from eight wartime incidents. The Vietnamese side also provided a review of the humanitarian needs of Vietnam for consideration by the United States. General Vessey noted this information and indicated he would convey it to President Clinton when he meets with him upon his return. General Vessey also expressed confidence that the U.S. would assist Vietnam in its efforts to resolve the issue of Vietnamese missing in action and its war dead. The two sides also discussed the Cambodian issue. The U.S. side reiterated the United States' strong condemnation of recent acts of murder carried out against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. The U.S. side also reviewed its measures to, together with other countries in the international community, halt these heinous acts. The Vietnamese side highly appraised these steps by the U.S.. General Vessey expressed his appreciation to the Government of Vietnam for its cooperation and assistance provided to him during his mission.

President, Vessey Meet

BK1904163193 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—President Le Duc Anh received here today Gen. John Vessey, special emissary of U.S. President Bill Clinton, who paid a visit to Vietnam on April 18-19 as agreed by both governments. Present at the reception were, on the US side, retired general Robert Kingston; Assistant Secretary of State for Southeast Asia and Pacific Affairs Kenneth Quinn; special assistant to the President and senior director for Asia at the National Security Council Kent Wiedemann; Acting Deputy Assistant to the defense minister for

Americans missing in action/MIA, Edward Ross; Commander of the Joint Search Force for MIA in Southeast Asia Lieut. Gen. Thomas Needham and other senior US officials. On the Vietnamese side were Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai and Deputy Minister of Defence Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Thoi Bung.

President Le Duc Anh welcomed Gen. J. Vessey's visit to Vietnam and stressed that being prompted by its humanitarian and good-will policy, the Vietnamese Government and people have done and will do their best to cooperate with the US side in the settlement of MIA question, contributing to putting an end to the people's suffering, not linking the MIA question to any political issue. The Vietnamese Government and people, he pointed out, regard their assistance to the American people in settling the MIA question as a humanitarian obligation. So, whether the relations between the US and Vietnam will be normalized or not and even after relations are normalized, Vietnam will continue to cooperate with the US in the settlement of this humanitarian issue. The Vietnamese president reaffirmed that Vietnam was ready to normalize its relations with the US for this conforms to the aspiration and interests of both peoples and the interests of peace, stability and development in the region and the world.

For his part, Gen. J. Vessey welcomed and highly appreciated the Vietnamese Government's and people's efforts in the settlement of MIA question. He especially thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for having on this occasion handed over to the US side a number of documents on MIA issue as proposed earlier by the US Government. He hoped that these documents would help shed light on the fate of the Americans servicemen still considered as missing in action.

He thanked the Vietnamese Government for its warm hospitality and promised to fully report the results of the visit to President Bill Clinton.

Earlier, the US delegation held talks with a Vietnamese delegation led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Vice Minister of Interior Le Minh Duong; Vice Minister of Defence Nguyen Thoi Dung, and Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai and other high-ranking Vietnamese officials attended the talks at the end of which the two sides released a press communique. During his stay in Vietnam Gen. John Vessey and his party had a meeting with Chairman of the Vietnam War Veterans Association Tran Van Quang.

Nguyen Manh Cam Criticizes Academic

BK2004042393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] Hanoi—U.S. presidential envoy John Vessey left Hanoi yesterday with questions still pending over the so-called Russian document alleging that Hanoi was holding more American prisoners than it acknowledged in 1972.

Retired Gen. Vessey, heading back to the U.S. to report his findings to President Bill Clinton, said the information handed over to him by Vietnam required further analysis.

Gen. Vessey's priority, since arriving here on Sunday, was to inquire about the document found by an Australian researcher in the Soviet Union Communist Party archives in Moscow which was purportedly written by Lt-Gen Tran Van Quang while serving as the deputy chief of staff.

Vietnam has vehemently denied the existence of the report which it said is fraught with inaccuracies.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Gen. Quang, in separate press interviews, criticised the Russian document issue as the work of those attempting to undermine the normalisation process between Vietnam and the U.S.

Foreign Minister Cam alleged that Stephen Morris, the Harvard University researcher who discovered the document, "has a long record of anti-Vietnam activities and he had a certain intention" in the deliberate choice of timing in making his discovery public.

Vietnam, he reaffirmed, would continue to cooperate with the U.S. in resolving the cases of missing American servicemen, with or without normal ties with the U.S.

Gen. Vessey met with Lt-Gen Quang yesterday morning. The alleged author of the document in question is currently chairman of the Vietnamese War Veterans' Association.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Lt-Gen Quang said he was not disturbed at all by the event simply because he had nothing to do with it whatsoever.

"The style of the report is not Vietnamese. The intelligence that claimed to make this report is bad intelligence," said the 76-year-old retired soldier.

"The names and ranks of officials are inaccurate. The number of the prisoners is much higher than that given to us by the U.S.... This caused a misunderstanding between the two peoples who want to normalise relations soon, not to mention the sufferings of Vietnamese and American MIA families," he said.

Lt-Gen Quang and the Vietnamese authorities insist on the wrong identification of his position at that time of the report as the first glaring inaccuracy.

In 1972, he served as commander in the "B4" zone which spanned what are now the provinces of Quang Tri,

Thuan Thien, and Hue, and not as deputy chief of staff as identified in the Russian document.

Gen. Vessey said the authenticity of the Russian text was verified by historian Col. Dmitriy Volkoganov who heads the Russian part of the Joint U.S.-Russian POW-MiAs Committee.

"I don't think one can draw a conclusion based on Gen. Quang's statement...but I'd say what Gen. Quang told us is not inconsistent with what we knew about him... It's also important to understand that our discussion not only covered the Russian document but many matters on the POW-MIA cooperation," said Gen Vessey.

The Vietnamese Government handed over a set of seven documents to Gen. Vessey, one of which listed Americans captured during the Vietnam War.

Delegate Discusses Human Rights at Bangkok Meeting

BK0504153793 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Apr 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5—On the just-concluded Asian Conference on Human Rights in Bangkok, the Vietnamese head delegate denied any notion that human rights formula can be imported or imposed from outside.

Mrs. Ton Nu Thi Ninh, who is head of the Department for International Organisations of the Foreign Ministry, told participants at the conference, sponsored by ESCAP, the U.N. Agency in charge of cultural and social affairs in Asia and the Pacific from March 29-April 2, that the forms and exercise of human rights must be linked with the typical historical, cultural, traditional and socio-economic conditions of any single society. "History has taught us that there can be no unique existing socioeconomic model that can squarely fit into every nation's unique and diversified reality. Therefore, there [words indistinct] any single formula of human rights that can be imported, or worse, imposed from outside", she said.

The Vietnamese head delegate declared that Vietnam will not allow any attempts aimed at interfering into the internal affairs of another country or using human rights as a means to coerce or bargain on development aid.

Mrs. Ton Nu Thi Ninh also reaffirmed that Vietnam fully respects human rights at home and abroad, and that it will persist in its long-term policy of renovation in all fields of life whose central target is human development. "Vietnam will also cooperate with the international community in an effort to improve human rights and contribute constructively and responsibly to the world conference on human rights to be held in Vienna," she said.

